PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE MOST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Indian and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. &c. with
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,685.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1909.				
	MANTUA	10813	.....	...
	.....	7951	.....	...
	TW	6000	MALWA	11269
	.....	11000	.....	...
	.....	5000	MONGOLIA ...	7886
	.....	7568	.....	...
	.....	6000	MARMORA ...	10606
	.....	7913	.....	...
	.....	6000	INDIA	7911
	.....	7903	.....	...
	.....	6000	VICTORIA	6923
	.....	6610	.....	...
	.....	6898	MOOLTAN	6931

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Tilbury and London.

Passengers by the Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Brindisi.

STEERAGE PASSAGE must be sent to the Company's Office on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE on SATURDAY, by 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer until so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

Next Sailing from Bombay or Karachi.	1st Class Steamers and Stewardess.	All Steamers without Surgeon or Steward.	Return.	Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	Single.	Return.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		463	704	357	528		326	495
		474	748	374	561		333	526
		578	855	495	770		439	649
		593	890	517	799		469	704
		635	953	570	*930		489	809
		...	...	40	...		33	...

* Single Fare to Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,023, Rs. 845 and Rs. 714, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Class.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 8	.....
C. Cargill Castle	...	...	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 28	.....	Apl. 21
C. Tweed Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Oldcastle	...	May 26	.....	June 9

S.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Cargo steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents for ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

Messrs. J. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Bankers' and temperance of Eastern Merchants.

The Members of the Firm give personal attention to all business, and with conditions suits those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business. Shippers' interests in these all respects are attended to by

BILLITER HOUSE, E.C. TELEGRAMS: LONDON

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viâ.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 5th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,305	Thur 8th Apr.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LING	3,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. BULIMBA," 2510 tons, 5th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Basti, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dutch, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and England.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "A Steamer," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

1st April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,886	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Riegler	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	6,848	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST. TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

YARRA	...	...	...
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bonnefoux	The Next

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, Agent.

Alliance Building, Hornby Road.

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and tranship direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 605
" " London ..... " 653
" " Marseilles ..... " 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.
" " KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CHERSONIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	24th April, 1909
SUNDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CALEDONIA	6338	J. Hamilton	19th May, 1909.
HELVETIA	6364	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD. BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOMORNM	5,423	A. Forcati	1st May 1909
BOHMMIA	4,233	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS.			
BAGQUEHEM	4,326	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
FORWARDTS	5,990	B. Boiners	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	20th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

"INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,224,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS ... Rates

CHILDRENS ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 8	30 7	66 5	47 8	37 11	25
25	25 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	30
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 6	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	68 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	236 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	,,	90,402
Annual Income	,,	1,405,950
Assets	,,	9,830,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,362,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in Amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital..... 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 2½ per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong,	Aden (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan,	Bell (Sub-district).	Foochow
Bombay;	Singapore,		Saigon,
Karachi,	Kwala Lumpor		Shanghai,
Calcutta;	Bangkok,		Tientsin,
Madras,	Batavia,		Hankow,
Rangoon;	Sourabaya,		Yokohama,
Colombo;	Penang,		Kobe,
Penang,	Manila,		New York.
Tampin (Perak),	Cebu (Philippines),		
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS. STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knick-knacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, PADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Re. imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and languid tendency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of this unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, paralysis and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly invaluable. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inconstancy. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blackwater, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 6s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward as "equally good" for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Dr. Roos, Medical Institute, 15 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or wholesale of the Agents for Dr. De Roos in Bombay.

Sole Agents: GRIMBLE'S AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SCOZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

COLWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....
Silver Reserve Fund .....
Gold Reserve Fund .....

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. 9. ADDIS, } London Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ABOT,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YPOLOO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum exceed Rs. 100 to Rs. 1 month.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for various periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, Africa, China and Japan.

Circular notes, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR HASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
KALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanagar.)
KHUSHEY KHARSHEY, Esq. (Messrs. Harrison Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENABHAYEN SINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Brokers of Rajah Bahadur Sahib Mathuradas, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 3½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COOK'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the world. Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 34,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN

Asano-Shima, Changchun, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Mukden, New York, Osaka, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England; The Parr's Bank, Ld.; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL TERMS allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one, two or three years on terms to be ascertained on application.
DRAFTS granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, America, China and Japan.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS made to and purchased from every Branch.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and sold.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
BILLS FOR COLLECTION undertaken.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, SHARES and BULLION bought and sold on account of clients.
DIVIDENDS and COUPONS collected.
SAFE CUSTODY of Securities undertaken.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY, 1st January, 1909.

H. SHIMADA, Manager.

PUBLIC [illegible]CATIONS.

[illegible]

WARNED AGAINST
the MUNICIPAL BATHS
[illegible] the time of payment
[illegible] and stamped with the
[illegible] Municipal Corporation.
[illegible] Places written on ordinary
[illegible] and cannot be recognized.
[illegible] the receipted Bill itself stamped
[illegible] of the Municipal Corporation.

[illegible] is [illegible] doubt about any payment or
[illegible] matter relating to their proper
[illegible] information to the Assessor and
[illegible] Collector.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

[illegible] 31st March, 1909.

NOTICE.

I [illegible] give notice that from the 1st [illegible] till the 30th September next, any [illegible] projection in the streets or beyond the [illegible] line of the [illegible] houses, will be [illegible] in accordance with the provisions of Act IV. of 1905.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Commissioner's Office,
[illegible] 29th March 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Under Clause (b) of Section 141 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

I, the Undersigned, hereby notifies, that in that portion of the City which constitutes Ward "A" Ward as defined in Schedule B to the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, sufficient water is available from Municipal Water Works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all premises which are situate not more than 300 feet distant from the Municipal Water Works in the following places, viz:—Bay Road and Connaught Road.

The Undersigned also notifies that pursuant to Sections 140 and 141 of the said Act, the Water Tax will (subject to the provisions of Section 162 of the same Act be levied as from the first day of April, 1909, in respect of all such premises whether connected by means of Connection Pipes with any Municipal Water Work or not.

Owners of such of the said premises as are not already so connected can see places and obtain information as to the precise position of the Municipal Water Works, on application at the Office of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, The Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 1st day of April, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time).—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December 1908.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th day of March to 1st April, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 24th March, 1909.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1909, at 3.30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 31st December, 1908.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Wednesday, the 7th April, 1909, to Wednesday, the 21st April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR FRAMJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th March, 1909.

THE MANOOKBEE JUTE Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the 6 months ended 31st December, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 115 (one hundred and fifteen) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up will be paid on and after FRIDAY next, the 2nd April, 1909, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of Shares on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ZAINABAI, widow of SULTAN KAMOO, of Bombay, deceased, at Bombay.

HAJI ..... widow of HADERHAN HATIMHAN, ... Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at ..... Bombay, deceased, ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited and warned to appear at the hearing of the said Petition, if they think fit, before the said Court at Bombay.

WITNESS, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this [illegible] day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the [illegible] year of our Reign.

L. K. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of March, 1909.
MESSRS. WADIA, GHANDY, ...
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1909.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 29th April, and CLOSE on MONDAY, 5th April. The matches will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, April, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are requested to send a representative.

A Cup, Rs. 10.

Medals are entitled to hold the Cup for one year.

Medals will be given to the Winners, respectively.

Entries as soon as possible with fee Rs. 5.

W. E. B. SHARPE,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Nirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unchanged, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 13-8 for six months, inclusive of postage.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
amongst which will be a Beautiful
DRAMA named
THE STEP MOTHER,
And a original film entitled
DIFFERENT RULERS OF THE WORLD
and many others.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT,
INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at Excelsior Bar.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

COUPON BOOKS are TRANSFERABLE but Coupons must be detached by the Gate-Keeper only, otherwise they will not be accepted.

HALF RATES FOR CHILDREN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, Situate at Gaiwadi, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, by order of the surviving Executor and Executrix of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor, Maganlal Kalandas, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date, the 13th day of June, 1895, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the part, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate at Cavel or Gaiwadi, a byelane off Dady Seth Pherry Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 225 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, together with the house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 83 then under 87, and now under Ward No. 3660, Street No. 26, and bounded on the North and West by the Cavel passage, on the South by the house of Mathew D'Souza, and on the East by the house of Rawji, Bhurkeji, and which said premises are now in the occupation of [illegible] Tenants of the Mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nichets Tejadanji and Bapoteam, at their Office, 21, Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1909.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
B. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

You want
Beautiful
Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's
Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it because it's best. 2/9 at your own Chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Nirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unchanged, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 13-8 for six months, inclusive of postage.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look white brightest. Annas [illegible] 8a, 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect on the wear of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work exactly it were quite new. Mrs. G. Abraham, Girgaum, Bombay."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as three was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"2 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and last days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROJIC Co., Opd. "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the price. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, outoffices, and stabling, having lock-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 46, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By [illegible] Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing Weekly Written Market Reports, Freight Reports, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 11/32. Also Includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and it printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Sample on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus combining labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer customers expeditious and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs DAVAR and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable high Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Sonnese and Mahomedan Servants (whom we guarantee). For Numbers Rs. 3, Madras Rs. 5 (each servant), which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ca. 4, Rs. (Piece Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By D. F. Parakh Rs. 6 Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy Forms, Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities when ordered. Apply to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rees. Apply, Box No. 604 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELVEDERE, VICTORIA LODGE, Birchester, Up on House, Ramadula Rondolph, Monterey, Nashirvan and Mithibai Hall. Apply AURORA and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.—Published Weekly (on Saturday) in time for the English Mail. A complete yet handy Indian News parcel—Subscription, including postage, One Shilling or Re. 1 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 6 months old, 6 or 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following rates:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year and when over a month is necessary, a stamp duty of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luncheon provided for the convenience and comfort of Customers. Visit is earnestly solicited at Oak's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Rail Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, just corrected, are issued by the 15th only month and may be had at Messrs. Wyman & Co.'s Office, 11 above, on the principal Railway Station Platforms, or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS (Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCRAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, indispensable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. PERRIER & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—Two UNFURNISHED ROOMS on First Floor, suitable for living purposes, Bent Moderate. Apply Box No. 1403, care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 11A, Mission Row, Calcutta and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort within the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gerhard Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAUDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Silk Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
SELLING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. are buying for many [illegible] Indian large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE [illegible] Manufacturers throughout.

SAMPLES, SPECIFICATIONS PURCHASED [illegible] PRICES SECURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. [illegible] under [illegible] to the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED: A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
45, BISHOPSGATE E.C. AVE., LONDON, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
MUSEUM STREET.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever; the reason of this being, in doubtedly because this wonderful Remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, but

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SORRYI	BLOTCHES,
KOZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN, & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial at once.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
"CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE"

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus [illegible] WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal
COFFEE
GOLD MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD.)
GENERAL EXHIBITION NAGPUR 1908
AWARDED TO PEARSE & Co BOMBAY
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR
CATERERS.
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.
AWARDED FOR
Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.
PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 8/32d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality in every
FORD 428 MILL
To be obtained of all Stationers.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED
CLERK for the C. J. OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. Graduate preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply by letter to
Major KILKELLY,
Connaught House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED.
RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,909, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.
TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS (one very large and one small) on 1st Floor, in New Building in Hornby Road, with large Bathroom and latest Sanitary arrangements. Also a terrace adjoining. May be used either as an Office or Residence. May be seen at any time by appointment. Rent Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1404, care of this paper.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves. THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with name plate, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of sun fort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 10.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cleaner, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. Purely delightfully scented, greaseless.
Icilma
Fluor Cream
protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blemishes from spoil. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy complexion of skin it leaves nought.
MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.
Icilma is pronounced—ice-ilma.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscribers to Office.	Rate.	Discount.	Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25	0	Rs. 20	0
Half-yearly	" 13	12	" 11	0
Quarterly	" 7	0	" 6	0
Monthly	" 2	8	" 2	4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37	0	Rs. 30	0
Half-yearly	" 20	0	" 16	8
Quarterly	" 10	10	" 8	8
Monthly	" 3	12	" 3	8
SINGLE COPY	...	ONE ANNA.		

Back Numbers.—Single Copies of back Numbers, if available, Annas 2 and 4; Rs. 2, and higher for Various Issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants Wanted, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line 2-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 2-8 per line.
Second Insertion	...	" 2 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 1-8 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 1-0 do.
Fifth and Onwards	...	" 0-8 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 2-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for lengthened time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

Yearly	...	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	...	" 6
Quarterly	...	" 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H Frain-Hill, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Jedah, with 677 pilgrims. There were three cases of small-pox on board and one death occurred of smallpox.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Africa 2,565 tons, Captain P Budesich will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 749 tons, Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 195 deck passengers.

The steamer Netherlee, 2,745 tons, Captain T Rankine will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Aparima, 3,683 tons, Captain H. A. Ratter will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Mohammadi 1,251 tons, Captain R H Gore, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

The steamer Inveresk 3,206 tons, Captain A. H. Smith will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The steamer Struthendrick 2,842 tons, Captain J R Stewart sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Askehall 2,762 tons, Captain B. Fell will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

The steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J Boxhall, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The P and O Company's extra steamer Britannia 3,378 tons Captain S Bareham sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Katiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 547 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F Chappel arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Basreh via Karachi, Katiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 62 deck passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marnock....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 31.

Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Aparima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & C
Badrie.....1613 Beddon .....H C Joosub
Bulimba....1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Samuebe....2280 Finlay .....M & C
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor....2808 .....T M & C
Juba .....734 Wilson.....M M & C
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Lawada... 2124 Lane .....M Mackenzie & Co
Masuj Bacquehem..2752 Reinelch.....Lloyds S N Co
Madura.....1273 Chappell.....M M &Co
Moshtari...1110 Green... Busreh.....4-4 Bo & P S N Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Raukine.....T Morrison & Co
Nuram.....2870 Clingau.....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Surada.....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Vadala.....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall.....2238 Jenkins.....K Nixon & Co
Yola.....2246 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date,	Agents.
A Clan Graham	3288	Elliott	M'bar Coast	... 6-4	F Muir & Co
B Lord Kelvin	2158	Masser	Rangoon	...2-4	K Nixon & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	Snow	Karachi	...2-4	K Nixon & Co
H Amatonga	2053	Wooster	... London	...2-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Moori Maru	2737	...Richards	...Kobe	3-4	N Y K
M Planet Neptune	2821	...Price	...Chittagong	...4-4	F Muir & Co
N Pearlmoor	2576	Moffell	...Barrow in Furness	...10-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	... M'borough	...10-4	W & A G & Co
P Fangturm	3112	Wittenburg	...H'burg via K'chi	10-4	W & A G & Co
Q Firoozi	2006	...Watson	...Jeddah.	3-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Colaba	3899	Robertson	...Antwerp	2-4...M M & Co
4	Capri	...2718	Domenico	... Hongkong	...17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5	Lindenfall	...2595	Tullock	...F...'s	...3-4 T Morrison & Co
6	Dunbarmoor	...2331	Barton	...Rotterdam	...3-4 W & A G & Co
7	Marquis Bacquehem	...2752	Raicich	...Trieste	...5-4 A L S N Co
8	Africa	...2565	Botlesich	...Trieste	1-4...W Denae
9	City of London	...5693	Whish	...Liverpool	...6-4 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11	Kt Errant	4799	Jones	...Kobe	...6-4 T Morrison & Co
13	Persia	..4193	Hanghton	...London	10-4...P & O Co
14	Dwarka	...749	Manley	...Busreh	...1-4...M M & Co
15	Queenmoor	2409	Halnrich	...Dunkirk	...7-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	...547	Hoseein	...M'lore	...2-4	...Bo S N Co Ld

H W Y D

Linga	...951	Cutbush	...K'chi	...2-4	...M M & Co

-M W D D

Saifi	...445	Shepherd	...N F	...	B & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Madura s	Chappell	Busreh, Mar 18
	Alavi s	Frain-Hill	Jedah, Mar 18
31	Strathgarry s	Stanhope	Calcutta, Mar 29
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Mar 29

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Aswaye s	Jones	Shanghai &c
	Britannia s	Barcham	London
	Hidalgo s	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi
	Strathendrick	Stewart	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Inveresk, Smith, for Philadelphia.
" Askehall, Fell, for Colombo.
" Aparima, Rutter, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, Manley, for Persian Gulf.
" Africa, Badesich, for Trieste.

The steamer Alavi, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Macedonia, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at p. m. on Friday the 2nd April 1909.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer "Iachia" from Bombay arrived at Singapur on the 31st inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of London s—400 bales cotton, Caddum and Co; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,800 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros 1,067 myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji & Co 125 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Amatonga s—3,025 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 24 bales drugs, Lawrence and Co.
Persia s—11 bales hides, P E Boyse and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Pearlmoor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts cottonseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 12,018 cwts cottonseed, W Beohar; 10,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji, 2,025 cwts eastorseed, A Khimjee; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 999 cwts poppyseed, 3,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 412 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 25 bales hemp Ebji Oomersey; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Persia s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Moor s—330 bales cotton, Biwadkar and Co; 200 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 2,103 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunbar Moor s—503 cwts myrabollams, W Beohar; 98 bales cotton-fly and 16 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 130 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 40 cwts cardamomseed, G Suchidona and Co; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.
Fangturm s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Pearlmoor s—100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEWYORK.

Persia s—228 casks salled skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—55 bales cotton-fly Nensey Peerbhoy 999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of London s—40 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—628 cwts myrabollams, Lehuhart Brothers, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 110, bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—1,440 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—1,500 cwts tilseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—500 cwts gingellyseed R Nixon and Co.

FOR SAMOS.

Africa s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayori Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Kt Errant s—20 bales cotton drills, Jaffer Allarukhia; 9 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Capri s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—114 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Mayori Maru s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Delhi s—54 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bres; 1,600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Kt Errant s—580 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru s—1,400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt Errant s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.
Mayori Maru s—750 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held in the Home last evening, Mr. R. H. Hopkins, President, being in the chair. Captain F.E. Hardcastle, the Honorary Secretary, read the notice and the report of the Committee for the year 1908, which has already been published in these columns.

The report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts, was received and adopted, and they were ordered to be printed and circulated in the usual manner. The best thanks of the meeting were given to the President, Mr. R. H. Hopkins, the Honorary Secretary, Captain F.E. Hardcastle, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, and the Honorary Medical Officer, Dr. B.S. Shroff, for their services during the year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, R. V. A.

Bombay, 1st April.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers, Mess Dress—White.

Invitations :—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Re. 2 for each invite.

600 INTER CO. & CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday the 4th April at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any member not present when called upon to shoot will forfeit his shoot for that range.

605 PROMOTION OFFICERS.

The following extract from Government Resolution General Department No. 1470 dated Bombay Castle 19th March 1909, is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Captain Robert William Rudall Pennington to be Major vice Marsland resigned dated 15-2-09. Lieutenant Reginald William Fisher to be Captain vice Pennington promoted dated. 15-2-09.

2nd Lieutenant Eric Tom Lambert to be Lieutenant vice Fisher promoted dated 15-2-09.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st April.

901. Detail for the week ending 3rd instant :—Friday 2nd instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

905. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

906. The Bayley Challenge Cup won by "D" Company with 84 Points. "E" Coy. 2nd.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjutant B. V. R.

Colonel Brooks, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, proceeds home on the 13th April on four or five months' leave. Captain J. Mackenzie, Comptroller, Viceregal Household, will officiate.

NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 30, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 31, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 11/16	3/16	
do. Rentes	97 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	87 5/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	61 7/8		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16	1/16	
do. in New York	53 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		01
do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 o/o	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight.		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	1 1/4		
do. 6 months' sight	1 3/4		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 5/8		unchgd
do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver :—Weak.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Firmer.
Total Sales	...9,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...2,000 "
Imports	...20,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·05+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·97	4·97	4·98	5·01	5·03
+04	+04	+03	+04	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·99	4·96	4·93	4·92	
+02	+02	+01	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	22,006 Bales.
Do. do. last year	...	28,800 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil "
Do to Continent	...	1,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·75 unchgd		
Futures—Month of May	9·51—01	Advanced early on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to Commission houses liquidating.
Do. do. July	9·42+01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16+1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 9·51+03
Do. do. July ... 9·57+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, 42 5/8—June-July—London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe...62lbs.—40 1-2—April-May—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—Firm.
Victorian.—41 1-2 April-May—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 5-8
March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 1/2
April-May—H A and D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 39 1-8 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine La Plata—40 3-8—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 2 3-4d.—done.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£69
Yellow Metal	... ...	5 7-8d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [31ST MARCH, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	3 per cent.	from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.	" 18th March
Bank of Bombay	7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.	" 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened quiet at 1 4 1-16 for 3 months' sight credits at which none were offered and with business 1 4 1-32 3 months' sight could be done but even at the lower rate only a small business has resulted. On the other hand, there are few buyers of Bank remittance, the only business reported being the purchase of wire for near delivery at 1 4 29-32. Far Eastern rates are are quiet :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... Is. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... Is. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	Is. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	Is. 4 1-16.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	129.
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	170 1-2

Government Paper :—
To-day has been the settling day in this market and a fair amount of business has been passing in the Bazaar. The ready rate opened at 93 3-16 but the bulls had bought more than they could conveniently finance so that with ready sales and budla differences the ready rate became 92 15-16 at which the settlement passed off. The forward rate for next settlement varied very little and is only 1-16 down since morning at 93 3-16. Calcutta market was advised steady at 93 1-4 for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 92 15
1st Settlement	... ...	" 93 3

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London yesterday closed I-16 up at 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 1-2. Locally the market opened at 59 1-2 ex-duty and is unchanged at the close with little doing. Forward rates are also steady as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	14	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	59	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	... ...	59	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	... ...	59	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market was closed yesterday for the Ramnavami Holiday and on reopening this morning prices showed a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy all round. There is some demand for Khangaum, Akola and Khandeish, May delivery, and business is passing at about our questions. The tone of the market is steady at the advance.

The inquiry for ready cotton is moderate. Japan shippers are buyers of High- class cotton, and there is also an enquiry by exporters for Berar styles and Khandesh- Mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	239/40	May.
Good M. G. Broach	238/40	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí	222	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	217/18	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	214/15	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	214/15	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	208	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	203	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	203	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	210	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	184	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	223	May.
Good M. G. Coompta	231	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	... ...	Nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·97	4·97	4·99	5·01
unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·04	5·00	4·97	4·94	4·92
+01	+01	+01	+01	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
There is only a moderate enquiry, but the tone of the market is steady and we quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 7 7 6 B. T.
April-May	... ...	" 7 14 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate business doing and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 8 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	"	7 8 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	"	7 7 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are unchanged, and the market is quiet with very little enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	42 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	53 0 0
Black Kutni	"	37 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 29 0 0
April-May	... ...	" 5 12 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

April-May—	... ...	Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 22 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 37 0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi. April-May	...Rs.	5 15 0 R. T.
White Pessi pl.-May, 85 p.c.	"	6 2 0 "
Soft Red	"	5 40 8 0 per candy

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,462½
India	... ...	74
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	55½

Mills :—

Century	 265
Crescent	 185
David	... ... 416 1/4
Kohinoor	 770
Manockji Petit	 3,275
New Great Eastern	... ... 206 1/4
Laxmi Cotton Mill	 1,500

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.		
Ordinary	... ...	103
" Preference		151
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	...	267 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	...	340
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	1,025
Tramway and Co	... ...	635

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	595 X. D.
Amritsar-Pattí	... ...	191 1/2 X. D.
Tapti Valley	... ...	433 O. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	9,891 bales.
Wheat	... ...	9,738 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	10,239 "
Rapeseed	... ...	6,337 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	495 "
Poppyseed	... ...	418 "
Groundnuts	... ...	1,804 "
Castorseed	... ...	5,795 "
Rice	... ...	623 "
Myrabollams	... ...	1,155 "
Cottonseed	... ...	5,155 "
Mowrseed	... ...	Nil "
Gram	... ...	8,245 "
Joowar	... ...	1,383 "
Maize	... ...	Nil "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27TH MARCH, 1909.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£13,764,900
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 27th Mar. 1909, by Council Bills	£13,747,561
" by Gold	£ 239,900
Amount remitted in excess over Revised Estimate	£ 2,22,561

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Bank of Bengal shares are at 1,460. In coal shares, the Bhulanbararee stand at 9 1/2, Bengal at 750, Bhalgora at 17 1/2, Gopalichuck at 12 1/2, Jumoni at 5 3-4, Kessonda and Nyadee at 37 3-4, Raneegunge at 19, Sinidih at 4 1-4, Satpokuriah and Asansol at 10 1-4 and Standard at 1-4. The Exchange Market is quieter at 1 4 1/32 3 months' sight has been done for April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUCAT—February 12, at the British Consulate, Kerman, Persia, the wife of Major C. T. Ducat, Indian Political Department, of a son.

GILMOUR—March 27, at Howrah to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gilmour, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAPRAIK—CLARK—At Gyalpur, Chittagong, by the Rev. W. B. White, John Lapraik to Rachel Clark.

DEATHS.

CAPEL-CURE—March 19, at Srinagar Kashmir, Colonel Herbert Capel-Cure, D. S. O., lately Commanding 1st Batt. The Gloucester Regiment, aged 49 years.

ROBERTS—March 21, at Rangoon, Monica, wife of Capt. A. B. Roberts, I. A., Burma Commission.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

Alcock Ashdown and Co., Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m.

Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Seldom in the business and transactions of ordinary life do we find the sympathy we want."—Goethe.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 2.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 19th March, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-1m., 10-29a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-39a.

Saturday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Veterinary College, opening of new College building, Parel, 4-45 p.m. Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

Sunday, April 4.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-4m., 11-16m., Low water, 4-53m., 4-47a.

Monday, April 5.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting. Port Trust offices, 4 p.m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 11-33m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-19a.

Tuesday, April 6.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m. Low water, 5-40m., 5-50a.

Wednesday, April 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0 3m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-5m., 6-20a.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. the next day.

Small-pox aboard Ships.—On Tuesday the steamers "Shah Jehan" and "Alama" arrived in Bombay from Jeddah in quarantine, the former with 675 and the latter with 677 pilgrims on board. During the voyage eight deaths occurred on board the "Shah Jehan" and seven on the "Alama" from natural causes and one more on the latter vessel from small-pox. There was also one case of small-pox an each of the vessels and they were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital for treatment.

Band at the Parel Institute.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Trot	...De Cavalier ...Rubenstein
Selection	...Echoes of Scotland ...Karl Kaps
Intermezzo	...Sweet Thoughts ...E Brooks
Quadrille	...Le Palais De L'Industrie..Croisez
Selection	...Il Trovatore ...Verdi
Galop	...The Czech Horn ...G P Hans

Shri Maharashtra Gurjar Dharma Mandal."—The name of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and what noble work it is doing in India, is known well throughout this country. It will be gratifying to learn that a provincial organisation called "Shri Maharashtra Gurjar Dharma Mandal" has been organised for this Presidency just as other mandals are formed for the different parts of India. The office of this provincial organisation situate in Bombay at 77-79, Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises of the Native Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. Shet Manmohandass Ramjee, J. P., has been nominated as Provincial Secretary and the Hon. Sir Vithaldass Damodar Thackersey, Shet Dharmsey Morarjee Gokuldass and Shet Goverdhandass Khatau Makunjee are the Provincial Treasurers of this religious body.

Fancy Fete.—The opening ceremony of the fete in aid of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee Charitable Hospital will be performed at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) to-day, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar. Gates will open at 5 p.m. (B.T.) All those who have invitation cards, coupons and door tickets will be entitled to attend. Half rates for children. The Honorary Secretary will give a short account of the Fete and of the progress of the Hospital Scheme. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the Committee, will request the President, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, to declare the Fete open. The President will declare the Fete open. Vote of thanks to the President, to be proposed by Mr. H. A. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, and to be seconded by Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman. The Band of the 123rd Outram R

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909.

HINDU AND MUSALMAN.

THE very definite objections to Mahomedan communal representation which have been voiced by Hindus, individually and in the aggregate, during the last few weeks form a somewhat instructive commentary upon the professions of the agitators who have clamoured so loudly for reform in the Indian administration. During the long campaign which they have conducted in the Press and on the public platform they have repeatedly insisted upon the national character of their proposals and wishes and have assured their hearers that they did not seek the political advancement of their own community at the expense of any other. Yet at the very first sign that another important portion of the Indian public is seeking to gain some recognition from the British authorities and some benefit from the general proposals for reform, they are loud in their objections to the grant of any such recognition or benefit and enter an emphatic protest against the natural and wholly justifiable attitude which Indian Mahomedans have adopted in connection with Lord Morley's scheme. The sole inference that an impartial observer can possibly draw from these facts is that the Hindu agitation for reform is in essence purely selfish, and that so far from desiring a national share in the administration for Indians, irrespective of sect and creed, the men who have formed and guided the agitation are intent simply upon the aggrandisement of their own particular set, which really represents nobody but its own comparatively few members. Having talked glibly for months about the indefeasible right of the natives of India, whether Hindu, Musalman, Sikh, Parsi or others, to better representation and a larger share in the government of their country, the Hindu Progressive on learning that the Mahomedan demands an equal chance and fair-play—for that after all is the sum-total of the Mahomedan demand—immediately casts his doctrine, of universal brotherhood and equal rights for all, to the winds, and proceeds to discountenance in the strongest possible manner the natural aspirations of another equally important but less loquacious community.

One of the recent expressions of opinion on this subject emanates from the well-known Mr. Lajpat Rai, who, from the secure retreat of Palace Chambers, Westminster, takes Mr. Bilgrami to task in the columns of the *Times*. His general position appears to be this: that the Mahomedan claim to special representation ought not to be considered for a moment, inasmuch as the few high-caste and educated Mahomedans who voice that claim cannot be held to, and in fact do not represent, the bulk of the Mahomedan community in India. Incidentally he alleges that this inability really to represent the rank and file of Mahomedanism arises from the fact that Mahomedans in India are split up into a comparatively large number of different sects and are practically quite as caste-bound as the Hindu population. We are quite prepared to admit that a great many Mahomedans in India are the descendants of converts from Hinduism, as for example the Khojas and the Bohras of Bombay, and that they have preserved a certain pseudo caste-organization which exercises a species of secret veto upon exogamy and similar matters. But we absolutely decline to accept Mr. Lajpat Rai's axiomatic statement that the existence of a shadowy caste-organization among certain classes of Mahomedans directly deprives the well-born and educated Musalman of another tribe of any capacity properly to represent those classes as well as his own; nor are we convinced that the examples which he puts forward to test the gulf existing between high-caste and low-caste Mahomedans are essentially different from examples that could be adduced in numbers from countries in which nothing in the nature of the Indian caste-system has ever existed at all. "Argument cannot convince me," he writes, "in the face of facts to the contrary, that a high-caste Mahomedan will sit on the same *dastarkhan*, eat from the same plate or smoke the same *hugga* with a Mahomedan *chuhra* or *mussalli*." In all probability he would not do so, any more than a member of the House of Lords would willingly live on intimate terms with a crossing-sweeper in England. But this condition of affairs does not arise from the operation of a borrowed caste-system, but from the natural gulf in daily life which exists in every country between the high-born and low-born. Mr. Lajpat Rai has, in our opinion, neglected in his statement of the case all consideration of religion. He has forgotten, or perhaps is not aware, how powerful a solvent the Moslem religion is of all such barriers as are set up by the Hindu caste system. The Musalman of one sect may be averse to marrying with a member of another sect which he considers inferior to his own, he may shrink from dining with other Mahomedans whom he holds inferior to himself in the social scale, but he never forgets that they are Mahomedans, that they can and do possess the right to kneel beside him in the mosque, and he is just as ready and able to represent them and voice their wishes as he is to act for members of his own family.

We realise how difficult it must be for a Hindu of even Mr. Lajpat Rai's professed broad-mindedness and impartiality to conceive the possibility of a high-bern Syed, Afghan or Moghal representing any interests except those of his own particular tribe. For such a condition of affairs is practically impossible in Hinduism; and in point of fact the Hindu nationalist, whose persistent agitation has in great measure led to the formulation of the new proposals for the better government of India, cannot and does not represent the interests of any tribe, caste or community except his own, which is numerically wholly insignificant when compared with the millions who form the rank and file of the Hindu population. The Hindu cultivator, the Hindu merchant will not be in the smallest degree better represented than they are at present, if a Hindu pleader obtains an extra seat in the Imperial or Provincial Councils; for the typical Hindu pleader, who stumps from platform to platform, represents nobody but the Hindu pleader, or in the aggregate the general body of vakils. But we believe we are correct in laying down that the interests of the Mahomedan community as a body or of any particular Mahomedan sect would be perfectly safe in the hands of any individual Mahomedan, elected to the Council, for the very good reason that his religion, which is a vital and living force, teaches every Mahomedan to regard both himself and others as Mahomedans first and members of a particular social grade second. Proof of the truth of this fact has from time to time been forthcoming in Western India, and in all probability could be equally well obtained in other provinces; for on more than one occasion, when questions affecting a particular class of Mahomedans were on the *tapis*, we have observed that the individuals who acted as representatives and pressed for a settlement were men not belonging to to the class in question, who acted on the broad principle that the members of the latter were Mahomedans and their brethren in the Faith. This sentiment of religious brotherhood, albeit liable to be obscured in moments of sectarian fanaticism, runs like a white thread through the entire fabric of Mahomedanism and constitutes the real strength of the Mahomedan community. It also constitutes a fundamental difference between Islam and Hinduism. Mr. Lajpat Rai lays down that the Hindu politician does not seek a Hindu majority crushing Mahomedan and other minorities, but he aims to obliterate all religious distinctions for national political purposes and objects to communal representation or communal voting which would only accentuate those distinctions. To this we can only reply that, no matter what the professed goal of the Hindu politician may be, it is absolutely certain that for political purposes the Hindu and Mahomedan can never really coalesce, that the Hindu is incapable of representing any but a very small percentage of the Hindu population and can never represent the Mahomedan interest, and that from every point of view, social, political and otherwise, Mahomedan interests and wishes can only be safely represented by Mahomedans chosen by the members of their own faith for that object.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Blue-Book dealing with British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, of which Reuter tells us to-day, Mr. Botha declares that many Indians are contented with their lot and criticises the tactics of Indians in keeping their grievances alive. Those grievances require no keeping alive. They are sufficiently quick of themselves and though we cannot say on what authority Mr. Botha asserts there are many contented Indians, we find the South African papers teem with evidences of the existence of an enormous amount of discontent. There are some who are tired of passive resistance and have submitted to the humiliating requirements of an unjust law. But the Johannesburg paper reports ninety-four British Indian subjects in the local jail the first week in March, ten others deported to Natal from Volksrust and twenty from Standerton. The Indians in the Zoutpansburg district have been refused licenses for the current year and similar action is reported to be under contemplation in Pietersburg. Mr. Ebrahim S. Coovadia, the Acting Chairman of the British Indian Association, has been arrested and others of our fellow-subjects are daily being seized by the police. Was it for the restriction of the privileges of our own subjects and the benefit of aliens that Britain spent blood and treasure in 1899 and 1900? We do not wonder British Indian subjects keep their grievances alive. In the words of a message to the Madrasis in South Africa, which Mr. Gandhi addressed shortly before his removal from Volksrust to the Pretoria Central Jail, "the struggle has now reached the most critical stage." He tells them that whilst the majority of the other sections of the community have fallen, being too weak, the majority of the Tamils and the Parsis have stood firm. The brunt of the battle must, therefore, fall upon their shoulders. "You have discharged yourselves brilliantly hitherto," he says, "you should finish it equally brilliantly. Remember that we are descendants of Pralhad and Sudhanva, both passive resisters of the purest type. They disregarded the dictates even of their parents, when they were asked to deny God. They suffered extreme torture rather than inflict suffering on their persecutors. We in the Transvaal are being called upon to deny God, in that we are required to deny our manhood, go back upon our oath, and accept an insult to our nation. Shall we in the present crisis do less than our forefathers?" We trust they will not weaken in their demand for what is right.

"DREADNOUGHTS" AND TARIFF REFORM.

MR. BALFOUR, as a party politician, has not been slow to turn the naval scare and its effects on the Colonies to best advantage. The agitation in favour of increasing the outturn of ships has stirred the Empire from one end of the world to the other. Each Colony wants to give us "Dreadnoughts" or raise a fleet. Even the English sojourners in Siam are anxious to contribute towards a "Dreadneught" as an offering from the Far East. Why India does not follow suit and offer a whole squadron in recognition of the King's Message, of Lord Morley's scheme, or of the election of an Indian to the Viceroy's Council we do not know. It would be appropriate no doubt but probably uncharacteristic of those most particularly concerned. Their acknowledgments are more likely to take the form of voluble speeches and numerous resolutions—which are cheap. But all this by the way. Mr. Balfour is entitled to credit for having roused the Empire to a sense of its duty as regards defence. The knowledge that they have done their duty and enabled Government to increase our defences should of itself be sufficient recompense of reward. Why then does Mr. Balfour suggest that the Colonial gifts should be reciprocated by meeting Colonial views on tariff? Mr. Balfour knows the suggestion will be taken up by the Tariff Reformers, who will make the most of it in the coming electioneering campaign. They are wise in their own light, but the Colonies have done no more than their duty. They have never contributed their share towards Imperial defence and no more than an expression of thanks is due to them, whatever we may think of tariff reform itself.

THE BRITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

THE idea of growing cotton in such areas that the Empire's supply shall be self-contained and independent of America needed little publicity before it found favour with the public. Lancashire especially, loyal to Sir Alfred Jones, subscribed handsomely, and experiments were conducted on a large scale in various parts of the world. The most important were in Nigeria, and they cannot be said to have met with all the success anticipated. The crops have improved slightly in recent years, but the lack of transport facilities to the coast has proved prohibitive in the matter of cost and must continue to do so until the Nigerian Railway is pushed far into the north. Whether greater success will crown the efforts now being made in the West Indies remains to be seen. The loss of £31,647 on last year's working is too considerable to be overlooked and, with the pessimism prevalent in Lancashire, it is doubtful whether fresh capital will be forthcoming.

MR. R. V. SRINIVASA IYER, Inspector General of Registration, Madras, died yesterday morning.

THE Bengal Government has prohibited the publication of the vernacular newspaper "Sonar Bharat."

A COMBINED Hindu and Mahomedans' evening party will be given to Mr. Sinha at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on April 16th.

THE alternative sentence on Rakhal Laha, the Approver in the Midnapore bomb case, in lieu of the fine, was one year and nine months' imprisonment.

A QUETTA telegram says that General Clements has developed symptoms of appendicitis. His condition gives cause for anxiety. A surgical operation is considered probable.

THE Maharaja of Benares has given Rs. 50,000 to the Bhumihar Brahman College and the Rani of Narhan Rs. 125 monthly, besides a donation of Rs. 3,000.

A BOMB, with a lighted fuse, was recently discovered outside the Royal Palace at Madrid and almost touching the wall. Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

MR. ERLE RICHARDS and Mr. J. O. Miller left Calcutta en route to Simla on Tuesday night. Sir Harvey Adamson, Mr. W. L. Harvey and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson left yesterday night. Mr. Richards leaves Simla on the 13th April for Bombay.

THE immediate outcome of the ratification of the Franco-Canadian Convention is the announcement of the decision of the Dominion Government to raise the subsidy for the direct steamship service between Canada and France from £15,000 to £40,000 a year. The speed of the steamships is to be increased, and voyages will be more frequent.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Friday, Sir Edward Baker invited Members in the forthcoming Budget debate to reduce their manuscript evidence by way of discipline against the time when the Councils would be enlarged and there would be more members to talk.

IN St. Andrew's-street North, near the Railway Station at Bury St. Edmunds, a cattle trough has been erected which bears this inscription: "In memory of the horses which perished in the South African War, 1899 to 1902. Surely the fallen horses have a right to share the honour of that hard-won fight.—W. A. Tollemache."

THE fires in the Darjeeling Hills are said to have destroyed three miles of reserve forests north-west of Kalimpong. Reports from Sikkim show that the fires there are on an extensive scale, and state that the rubber plantations have been badly damaged. Long drought has made the forests unusually inflammable, and careless firing of field refuse by cultivators is at the bottom of the trouble.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

EUROPE'S NEED OF PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 12.

NEARLY six months have gone by since the annexation of the Bosnia and Herzegowina, and declaration of Bulgaria's independence. More than once during this period matters looked extremely warlike, but again and again the elements making for peace attained the upper-hand. The difficulties between Turkey and Austria have been completely surmounted by the signing of the Protocol, and the boycott of Austrian goods, which threatened to poison the relations between the two countries, has come to an end. And now we should not have long to wait for an understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria to become "a fait accompli." The negotiations being conducted by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs in in St. Petersburg, bid fair to hasten the conclusion of the Turko-Bulgarian Agreement. The attitude of Servia has for a long time caused serious anxiety, but there is now a hope that the existing dispute between Austria and Servia may be settled peacefully.

The case of Servia has clearly shown that the peaceful assurances, so repeatedly uttered at the meetings of the Heads of European States, and on other similar occasions, are no empty phrases, but are earnestly meant. If any single one of the European Great Powers had been desirous of bringing about a great war, this matter of Servia would have provided the necessary pretext. The Servians, seeing all their ambitious hopes of a Greater Servia dashed to the ground by the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Austrian Empire, would most certainly have made an appeal to the sword, if any single one of the Great Powers, whether France, Italy, Russia or England, had shown the least sign of offering them aid in a conflict against Austria. The temptation for Russia to play this part was a great one, as, rightly or wrongly, it regards itself as the leader of the Slavonic peoples, and to a certain extent considers it to be its duty to protect the interests of the various Slavonic Nationalities, more especially those in the Balkans.

Recognition is due to Russia for having declined to play the part of "agent provocateur" in Servia. Perhaps this attitude cannot be considered to have been an entirely voluntary one. Russia itself must acknowledge that her army has not yet sufficiently recovered from the wounds inflicted upon it in the campaign against Japan, to enable it to begin a new and perhaps still more dangerous war. Secondly, a tribute must be paid to France, for having, from the very beginning of the trouble in the Balkans, utilised her influence in St. Petersburg for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Although France has often enough alluded to the "revanche," still, during the 38 years that have elasped since 1870, she has always refrained from making war for the restoration of the lost provinces. It is likely therefore that, having not the slightest interest in Servia, and merely for her beaux yeux, she should plunge herself into a war, the outcome of which is a most doubtful one? The only one certain result of such a war would be that countless invested millions would be lost. It is just this certainly that gives France a further reason, not alone to keep the peace herself, but also to use her influence with her friends in this same direction. The French investors have more than ten millions locked up in Russian securities. Considering the enormous possibilities of Russia's future development, this money cannot be said to be badly invested. Should however Russia become mixed up in a long and perhaps unsuccessful war, after having enjoyed the blessings of peace for only three years, it would follow, as a matter of course, that the money of the French small capitalist would be more or less in danger. Still greater, however, would be the danger to the hundreds of milions of French money invested in the Orient.

That which holds good for France, holds good too, though perhaps to a lesser extent, for the other European States. One of the reproaches, which the Social Democrats direct against capital, is, among many others, that of desiring to bring about war; in reality the contrary holds good. The more the prosperity of the various countries increases, and the more the subjects of these lands are obliged, by reason of their increasing wealth, to invest their money in stocks and shares the less are they naturally inclined to endanger these large sums by warlike undertakings. This of course does not mean that war will, in the future, be entirely banished from the earth. Occasions may arise in which great countries influenced either by the call of honour, or by important political interests, will see themselves absolutely compelled to draw the sword, without paying the least attention to the invested capital of their subjects. On the other hand, however, it remains indisputable that such compulsion being wanting, every effort will be made to settle all difficulties arising without appealing to the sword. This possibility of a peaceful solution was, and is at hand in the Balkan trouble; and it must be recognised that the Great Powers are endeavouring and apparently with success, to avail themselves of it.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

An interpellation concerning the Bagdad Railway took place in the Turkish Parliament in Constantinople, in reply to which the Minister of Public Works clearly pointed out the great advantage of the concession for the development of Turkey. He declared that no country had sought to bring pressure to bear concerning the destination and carrying out of the line. Russia having no cause to regard the interests conceded to her in the Black Sea district as being thereby endangered. England will renounce its opposition to the Koweit Line, as the commerce of India can reap nothing but advantages from the construction of the proposed railway. On the composition of the line, the Turkish Government may look forward to an annual income of £400,000 arising from the charges made for the forwarding of mails to and from India. With regard to branch lines, the privileges of the Company will only be exclusive for other private companies, whereas the Government will have the option of constructing permanent branch lines for itself. The fact that the Company has been allotted certain mining concessions bordering on its line, is nothing but the usual privilege accorded to all railways built with foreign capital, and is, in no respect, a peculiarity of the Anatolian Railway. Sacrifices of some kind had to be made to enable this line to be constructed, the advantages of which will only be enjoyed by the next generation; but Turkey has every reason to carry through the concession granted, which also offers advantage to the Company. The Minister's detailed explanation was received with great approval by the Chamber.

THE ART LIFE OF BERLIN.

The event of the season in the art life of Berlin is the opening of two large and brilliant exhibitions, which may be said to frame a whole century of artistic development. The sculptor Johann Gottfried Schadow in his time President of the Berlin Academy which is now honouring him by one of these exhibitions, though deeply rooted in the tradition of eighteenth century art, was, nevertheless, at the same time instrumental in placing it on a modern basis. Hans von Marees, on the contrary, an almost complete collection of whose works is to be seen in the galleries of the Secession Exhibition, belonged, it is true, in his life-times to the nineteenth century,—he died in 1887—his art, however, extends into the twentieth century; and it is reserved to this century to understand this remarkable painter and his creations, and to turn them to account for future developments. Schadow had in his day a celebrated dispute with Goethe concerning the question, whether it was indispensable to represent the figures of heroes in the splendour of the antique or if they could be clothed in modern attire. Goethe stood up for the antique, Schadow, however, was strongly in favour of modernity. In the statue erected to Ziethen in the Wilhelmsplatz in Berlin, he carried out his principles. Frederick the Great's celebrated General of Hussars is portrayed in his uniform, and in all the simplicity of the natural man. Meditatively stroking his chin with his hand, his whole mind seems to be concentrated on seeing a weak spot in the enemy's position. Even to-day, after a lapse of more than 100 years, this work, with its natural and characteristic execution, still produces a fresh and convincing effect. It is exactly this which forms the strength of Schadow's style; he was a sound vigorous Prussian, and a Berliner at that, imbued with a firm and natural feeling for truth. Above all a Berliner, in that he could not get rid of a certain matter of fact quality. With a few exceptions, he barely steers clear of the rococo in style. Schadow's women are and remain mostly joyous, amiable, smiling and witty women of the world, far removed from sorrow, death and their attendant ills; or at least they do not consider it good tone to appear to be cognisant of such matters. The paintings of Hans von Marees carry us away into quite another world. He began his career in Berlin as an unpretentious and plain painter of horses; he then worked in Munich until he became a great master of colour, and, finally with the assistance of Count Schack, the well-known art patron whose gallery is still one of the ornaments of Munich, he went to Italy. Here a complete change took place in Marees; or to be more exact it was here that he discovered his true bent. He did not, however, acheive this change without many painful struggles. It was many years he discoved the real direction in which his talent lay; he had continually to contend with the thought that he was not able to carry out the high ideals which he set himself. He always failed to satisfy himself, and this was a source of continual trouble to him; he ended by half spoiling a number of beautiful works from his brush, masterpieces of design, of the highest genius in their first conception by this struggle of perfection; many other of his works he left unfinished. Solitary and alone, caring for neither money nor fame, he passed along his via dolorosa, and nothing but the loyal fidelity and support of a Leipzig Maecenas, Dr. Fiedler kept him from want.

But what really was Marees' aim? In Italy he was subject to two great influences. The first of these was Georgione, the great Venetian magician. Marees endeavoured to reproduce the still, poetical, dream-life, seen in the figures of the great George of Castelfranco, in modern form. Still more powerful, however, was his second influence, that of the Pompeian school of painting. The story of the influence of this school on nineteenth century art has still to be written: it has shown itself among others on Bocklin, and on that strange French painter Gustave Moreau. For Marees, Pompeii was a revelation, it was this that first revealed his true world to him: a world without dramatic action or story, even more a world without any definite aim. To the people of this world it suffices to have their being to live to exist in an atmosphere of beauty and sublimity; to enjoy both sun and shade, to grow, to bloom, and to move about within its precincts. This world seems populated by a people, silent, but of high purpose. Here we see portrayed natural life in its highest form and the genius of antiquity rejuvenated to the conditions of modern life. These pictures are specially distinguished by two elements of the highest artistic beauty: the painter's marvellous sense of distance, which enables him to inspire the flat surface of the canvas with life, and to weld it into a perfect whole; and then there remains his wonderful pictorial talent. The flower of Marees' art is his decorative work. It is no exaggeration to say that Marees is by far the greatest decorative artist of the nineteenth century. The much-admired Puvis de Chavannes is beside him but a mere academician. First we have his frescoes for the Lecturing Hall of the Zoological Institute in Naples; among them is a picture of fisherman plying their oars, which is almost unique in its life-like and plastic qualities. Another fresco shows a scene from the life of the members of the Institute, and has all the charm of the antique. Marees has also painted three triptychs, which are preserved in the Royal Bavarian Gallery at Schleissheim near Munich, and are here shown for the first time in a large room. These latter also practically confine themselves to depicting existence in all its stillness and grandeur, but how powerful is the manner in which the figures group themselves upon the canvas, with what a sense of size and vividness they impress us, how they ennoble the whole space; it is impossible to find words to express the effect they produce. These pictures are the very essence and the last word in the art of this unique creator: he has called a new form of decorative art into being.

L. ASCH.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND REPRESENTATION.

IN pursuance of the resolution, passed at a meeting of the Deccan Moslem League on Sunday last, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Honorary Secretary, has sent the following cablegram to the Secretary of State for India:—"Deccan Moslem League resents mischievous Congress outcry against your pledges to Mahomedans. Assures you of its sectarian character. League convinced separate Mahomedan electorates from Municipality to Viceregal Council essential. League disappointed neutrality Viceroy's Executive Council prejudiced by appointment single community member. League expresses unbounded confidence in Aga Khan and Ameer Ali."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President of the Central Executive Committee has been pleased to appoint Major R. J. Blackham, R. A. M. C., to be Honorary Secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association in succession to Major K. M. Cameron, who is shortly proceeding to England. Major Blackham's address will be Peshawar until the end of April. He will be resident at Cherat, N.-W. F. P., during the summer months. All communications respecting books, ambulance and stores should continue to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association Stores depot, Sassoon Institute Building, Bombay, as usual.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE OFFERS OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

Suggested Reciprocation by Tariffs.

OFFER FROM SIAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Dominion House of Commons has unanimously adopted a resolution, emphasising Canada's responsibility for a larger share in the defence of the Empire. The resolution approved the speedy organisation of a Canadian Naval Service in accordance with the Imperial Conference, and declared that Canadians in time of need were willing to make any sacrifice.

British subjects in Siam cable that they are desirous to contribute to the cost of a "Dreadnought" to be presented by the Far East.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Mr. Balfour addressed a meeting of 7,000 Conservatives at Islington last night. He claimed that they had forced the Government to recognise their duties to the Empire with regard to the Navy, and he urged that the Colonial gifts of "Dreadnoughts" should be reciprocated by meeting Colonial views on tariffs.

LATER.

The Navy debates in the House of Commons and the German Reichstag are producing a rather acrimonious polemic in the German press, which is jubilant over the success of Austria and Germany in the Balkans.

The German papers resent the suggestion that the German naval programme is in any way provocative and take exception to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that an attempt on the part of any single Continental Power to dominate the policy on the Continent will inevitably cause a conflict. It is significant that parties in the German Reichstag which are at present torn with dissensions over the Government's financial proposals are united in approving the demands of the Navy.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Mr. Fisher, speaking at Gympie, said that voluntary defence had broken down and that compulsory service was necessary, beginning at the age of ten. Australia, he said, would have twenty-three home-built destroyers in three years. The offer of a "Dreadnought" by the Commonwealth would be merely spectacular.

THE BRITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Heavy Deficit in Working.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

At a meeting of the British Cotton-Growing Association yesterday, the Chairman stated that there had been a loss on the year of £31,647, and that it would soon be necessary to ask Lancashire for more capital.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Britain's Inability to Interfere.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons this evening, Earl Winterton asked whether the Government was prepared to support China respecting Manchuria.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he did not see in what ground the Government could intervene.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Bulgaria and Turkey.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Two Bulgarian Delegates have arrived in Constantinople to settle outstanding questions.

The Foreign Ministers at Belgrade have presented to Servia the Note to be presented to Austria.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The official "Fremdenblatt" says that Austria will maintain her forces on the present footing in view of British and French shouts of revenge.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Special Sessions of Parliament.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Special sessions of the South African Parliaments were opened to-day to discuss the Union and Constitution.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Z. Darrah, C.S.I.

[Henry Zouch Darrah, C.S.I., entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875. Nine years later he was appointed Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam, was Collector of Lucknow the following year, and from 1899 to 1906 held the Commissionerships of Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad. In 1906 he became Member of the Board of Revenue, Upper India. Mr. Darrah was a prolific writer, his publications including "Monograph on Cotton in Assam," "Burma and Assam," "An Experiment in Survey and Settlement," and "Eleven years' work in the Land Records Department." Mr. Darrah, who was the son of Colonel Darrah, I.S.C., was born on 1st August 1854.]

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Important Blue-book.

GENERAL BOTHA'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

A blue-book has been issued on the Asiatic question in the Transvaal.

Lord Crewe suggested that when registration is complete the Acts of 1907 and 1908 should be repealed, and that the Transvaal should rely on a strict Immigration Act.

Mr. Botha, in a strong reply, paints out that many Indians are content and emphasises that the repeal would seriously damage the Government in the opinion of the white population, from which an agitation still more dangerous would arise. He criticises the tactics of the Indians in keeping their grievances alive.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Credit Vote Rejected.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Duma has rejected the credit for new battleships.

SUFFRAGETTE RAID IN THE COMMONS.

Twelve Arrests.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The suffragettes raided the House of Commons last evening. Twelve arrests were made.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

September Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener intends to vacate office of Army Member and Commander-in-Chief at the end of August or early September. He will then proceed to China and Japan, travelling leisurely to Europe later on to avoid spending the whole winter in England. His last winter there may be mentioned as that of 1874. The dates of his travels in the Father East will be so arranged as to enable him to attend the grand manœuvres of the Japanese Army.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Ballast Trains Collide.

THREE KILLED; SIX INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Early yesterday morning, a down ballast train collided with an up ballast train, between Buxa Road and Raja Bhatkhawa on the Cooch Behar Railway. Three men were killed and six passengers, grievously injured, are in hospital. Both engines are wrecked and nine trucks smashed.

No damage was done to the permanent way.

THEFT FROM A ZEMINDAR'S HOUSE.

Alleged Culprits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31

News comes from the mofussil of the arrest of two Brahmin youths, named Boddapali Seshagiri Row and Kottamraju Rajeswara Row, both known to belong to the Extremist school, by the Criminal Investigation Department Officer, on their way to Paris, *via* Tuticorin.

It is alleged that the men were followed from Pondicherry, where they had been on a visit, and when arrested they were found in possession of Indian Currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,500; French notes valued at Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 2,500 in cash. It is stated that they have confessed to having stolen the money from the house of the Zemindar of Chellapallee at Masulipatam.

BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

To be Held at Bhagalpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Bankipore Sessions of the Behar Provincial Conference will be held at Bhagalpur on April 9 and 10. Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, presides, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has consented to attend.

AN ANTI-SWADESHIIST.

Furniture on Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The "Empire" says that on Monday night the furniture of Dijendra Nath Mukerjee, a strong anti-Swadeshi worker, was on fire, the supposed work of incendiaries. An entry into the house, situated in Howrah, was effected by breaking the padlock of the main door. The police are investigating into the case.

MOREHAL DACOITY CASE.

Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SERAMPORE, MARCH 31.

The Morehal Dacoity case concluded to-day when the Deputy Magistrate found Monmotha Chowdhury, Satya Charan Banerjee, Nitananda Singh Roy, Haripada Adhikari and Jatindra Nath Hazra guilty and committed them to the Hooghly Sessions. The accused Dago Chatterjee was acquitted for want of evidence.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

Further details of the plot against the Amir point to the conspiracy being definitely traced to the instigation of Bibi Halima, the mother of Sardar Umar Jan, who was detained at Kabul under the false plea of illness when the Amir left for Jellalabad. Bibi won over a number of refugees of the old Shere Ali faction, these men having returned to Afghanistan a few years ago at the invitation of the Amir. Other persons are involved, and the conspirators took an oath on the Koran binding all secrecy. The original idea was to poison the Amir, the heir-apparent Inayat Ullah Khan and Sardar Nasrullah Khan, brother of the Amir. This fell through, and it was then arranged to take action on 13th March and murder also the Sipah Salar, the Commander-in-Chief, the grandfather of Inayat Ullah on the mother's side. There was to be an outbreak simultaneously at Kabul and Jellalabad. Unfortunately for the conspirators one of their number, a Mullah named Seraj-ud-din, informed Inayat Ullah of the plot. He had been a tutor to the young prince and could not bring himself to share in the murder. He gave a list of those who had committed themselves to the conspiracy and this was sent at once to the Amir at Jellalabad. There were in the camp at that place about twelve men, including some young sardars whose names figured on the list, and these were immediately arrested. In the meanwhile at Kabul itself Inayat Ullah had seized the local ringleaders, and two of them, the Nazir Safeer Khan and the Naib-Kotwal of the City, were blown from guns on 11th March. These prompt measures, coupled with some executions at Jellalabad, seem to have been effective and the plot failed completely. Two Punjabis, Dr. Abdul Ghani and Maulvi Najaf Ali, were also arrested, but it is not yet known how far they were privy to the conspiracy. It is stated that the Amir intends to leave Jellalabad for Kabul on the 2nd or 3rd April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 31.

A Lahore correspondent writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph":—

Though many Indians at Kabul send letters to their relatives at Lahore not one of their letters has made the slightest reference to the conspiracy against the Amir; but there are strong and persistent rumours at Peshawar that the plot took definite shape some six months ago and that the secret became disclosed three weeks since. Three persons of high position, including an Indian, are asserted to have been the arch-conspirators, and more than a hundred persons are stated to have been blown from guns. The report about the arrest of Abdul Ghani is alleged to have been confirmed, while according to rumours current in Lahore, not only Ghani but his two brothers, who drew good salaries in Kabul, are alleged to have fallen under suspicion. And it is alleged further that a letter received from Mrs. Ghani requests her relatives in Lahore not to send some documents for the present she had previously asked them to transmit to Kabul, and in future to write letters to her as post-cards and send them no longer in envelopes. No official communication, however, has been received regarding the arrest of any British Indian subject at Kabul, and great anxiety is said to prevail in some quarters.

RETIREMENT OF DR. THOMPSON.

Adress by Students.

PROFESSOR'S SALUTARY ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 31.

There was a great demonstration at the College of Science this evening in honour of Dr. Thompson, Professor of Engineering and Inspector of Technical Education, Bombay. Two addresses were presented to him by the students, and in course of his reply Dr. Thompson, who is returning to England after nineteen years' service under the Bombay Government, gave the students the following salutary advice:—

Much is at present heard all over India about sedition and unrest. So far as one can judge from newspaper reports, this is for the most part in the hands of boys and youths, many of whom are students like yourselves. No doubt the European culture which you receive at your colleges and schools tends to emancipation from your old world ideas—religious, social and political. If the Government of India had any wish to keep the form of government now existing in this country intact and unchanged, it would not have founded universities and colleges all over India, and God forbid that Government should be tempted to do less for the education of this country on account of the unrest which it creates. You students are all young men without much experience of the world, and you have the virtues of youth. One of these virtues is hero-worship, and this in many cases leads you astray. My parting advice to you is to leave politics severely alone until you have completed your college career. Your future success in life depends on your success here, and that you should give all your attention to your college work. Remember always that you don't know understand many things which you think you know and understand and that there are generally two or more sides to every question. Be very chary about following any man who sees nothing good in anything that Government does. You should be thoroughly loyal to the Government which is giving you your education and which many of you later on in life will serve either in the Department of Public Works or in some other way. As is well known, the Government of India is at the present moment engaged in the consideration of new laws which are likely to go a long distance in the directions of popular government. Whether this step will be successful or not remains to be seen. Before much real advance can be made it will be necessary for you to pull together far more than you now do or ever have done, not thinking of yourselves, so much as Brahmans, Marathas, Prabhus, Mussalmans, Lingayets, Parsis, Jews, Native Christians, etc.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OMINOUS FOREBODINGS.

I AM amused by the ominous forebodings of some of the London newspapers over the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. The "Times," as befits an oracle, "trusts the tranquility of India has not been sacrificed to a dubious theory never yet applied to conditions of eastern life." The ambiguity which surrounds its observations respecting the unseen dangers of a dubious theory will, I hope, be cleared up when they are read in conjunction with the full text of the leading article in which they occur. The "Pall Mall Gazette" is quite upset by the reckless use of his powers made by a revolutionary Secretary of State. The writer is deeply indignant with him for "exercising his right of appointment with Papal assumption of autocratic omniscience, characteristic of a doctrinaire radical." I do not know if any journal of equal note has indulged in personal invective so laboured and elephantine in commenting upon Lord Morley's proposals. The "Pall Mall Gazette" is moved to desperation, especially because it is afraid that the step, which has been taken by Lord Morley, cannot be retraced "unless after a rebellion." The critic is so nervous and neurotic that he conjures up a vision of tremendous forces at the command of the educated classes, with which, he seems to think, they will overwhelm the Government, should a foreigner be appointed in succession to Mr. Sinha. The step now taken will, no doubt, be retraced again and again, unless it were to be absurdly supposed that the appointment of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council is to be perpetuated as a monopoly of Indians. I am glad to notice that a considerable proportion of the Anglo-Indian press, though not much enamoured of the innovation, is not positively opposed to it, but is rather disposed to watch it benignantly. Among the papers in India which have condemned the experiment as a dire and fatal step, the "Englishman" of Calcutta stands conspicuous. It fears that Mr. Sinha's appointment is the thin end of the wedge, and that it "is the beginning of the movement which is to result in the control of this great Indian Empire slipping out of British hands." Such a catastrophe, should it ever occur, would be disastrous. I have always urged that British supremacy and control in India is a vital necessity, that the peace and prosperity of the country is indissolubly bound up with it, and that its withdrawal would mean chaos and carnage. But it is ludicrous to imagine that the admission of an eminent Indian, who has been already tried and trusted, to the inner circle of Government is an experiment fraught with grave danger to British rule. Englishmen, capable of taking a clear and statesmanlike view of the situation, have freely owned that a wider co-operation of natives in the government of their country is an inevitable result of the process of evolution which is steadily going on.

MR. SINHA'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Mr. Sinha inherits a seat which has been occupied in the past by some of the most distinguished English Jurists and statesman. Even after we have made a most liberal acknowledgment of his ability and attainments, we cannot speak of him in the same breath with Macaulay, or Sir Henry Maine, or Sir James Fitz-James Stephen. To institute a comparison between him and these giants would savour almost of blasphemy, and I dare say he himself is too modest and sensible not to blush at the thought. The best Indian, it is my belief, is much inferior intellectually to the best western. But there is no doubt that Mr. Sinha will do full justice to his distinguished office, and will be equal to the great trust reposed in him. As an Indian, he will feel that a great responsibility lies upon him, because he has not simply to justify himself, but, which is all in all, he has to justify a principle.

SIDE ISSUES.

Who planned the reforms? It is a question energetically discussed at present by some Peers and pressmen in England. But it is a question of about as much importance as that in the Nursery Rhymes,—Who Killed Cock Robin? I see that some of the eminent men in England, who at heart are entirely opposed to Lord Morley's reforms, are afraid to make an open avowal of their antipathy. They cover their position by raising side-issues which have absolutely nothing to do with the reforms or their vital principle. They seek, however, by this means to obscure and confound the leading and essential features of the scheme now before Parliament. They say that the scheme placed before it by Lord Morley is exactly as it had been sketched out by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. They credit this Deccani Brahmin with being a power behind the throne, and an attempt is made to discredit the measure on the tacit assumption that it proceeds from a tainted source. If Mr. Gokhale has done it all, then his countrymen should vote him a golden statue. But the proposals, in all fairness, should only be judged on their merits, and it is waste of energy to worry oneself as to their paternity. Another side-issue, which has been urged with his wonted pertinacity by Lord Curzon, is with respect to the proposal to create Provincial Executive Councils. He has laboured hard to prove that they were opposed by Lord Lawrence's Government in 1868, as well as by an overwhelming weight of authoritative opinion at the present day. The historical part of his statement, especially that relating to the opinions of the members forming Lord Lawrence's Government, has been subjected to a searching and merciless analysis by "Civilian" in the London *Times*. He has exposed, by means of documentary evidence, the inaccuracies committed by Lord Curzon in his anxiety to prove that a majority of that Viceroy's Council had rejected the idea of associating Executive Councils with Lieutenant-Governors. If "Civilian" was wrong in his statement of facts, it was the duty of Lord Curzon to point out his errors. Nay a grave imputation was conveyed against him in his critic's letter, and he might have considered it due to himself to offer an explanation. But he has run away from the contest under the excuse that the critic was anonymous, and that, therefore, he did not knew what value should be attached to his utterances. "Civilian's" criticisms dealt with facts, not opinions, and facts have a fixed value of their own, which has no relation to the person who has advanced them.

The reply of Lord Curzon is evasive, and his pretext for declining to answer him is flimsy in the extreme.

PATERNITY OF THE REFORMS.

As for the paternity of the reforms, we have it now on the authority of Lord Minto that he was the first to invite the attention of his Council, in a confidential minute, to the necessity for broadening the basis of the administration. That minute, he said in his speech at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council, was the first seed of the reforms sown more than a year before the first anarchist outrage was perpetrated. No concessions had been wrong from the rulers by agitators or anarchists, and they had not been drawn towards a liberal movement by foreign inspiration or pressure of any sort. The initiative had emanated entirely from him and "from the bureaucracy of the Government of India." Lord Morley has observed that the reforms aimed at a breach in the compact body of the bureaucracy, and now it appears from Lord Minto's words that it is this same bureaucracy that has agreed, of its own motion, to have a breach made in it.

IN PRAISE OF WHIPPING.

There is sound and robust commonsense in the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy on the Whipping Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The object is stated to be to mitigate the severity of flogging as a punishment, and to bring the legislation with regard to it into line with the public opinion of the present day. I am in agreement with the honourable member in his antipathy to the sentimental and humanitarian weaknesses of the age. The salutary effect of the rod in the case of children has been admitted from the time of Solomon, and I take it to be a still more potent instrument for good in the case of adults. There are hardened criminals for whom the jail has no terrors, and hardly any hardship. They feel no shame and degradation when they are sent to prison. Indeed, there are reprobates on whom it exercises a sort of fascination and they feel more at home inside the jail than out of it. When they are at large, they take the earliest opportunity to commit an offence that might lodge them once again in prison. They find themselves better housed, better fed and better cared for in this their familiar home, and, in spite of the rigorous discipline of a prison, they generally emerge from it stronger and healthier than when they went in. The object of all punishment is that it should act as a deterrent, but the jail has no such effect upon desperate offenders. Whipping is likely to have such an effect. The punishment, besides being effective and expeditious, has the additional merit of being inexpensive to the State. One of the arguments urged against whipping is that, once it is administered, it cannot be recalled, and an innocent man might thus suffer indelible disgrace. This may be obviated by leaving it open to the person, who is condemned to this form of punishment, to appeal before the sentence is carried out. The same argument is advanced by people against capital punishment, and although here it applies with far greater force, it would not be right to abolish hanging, because an innocent man might possibly be the victim of a judicial murder. Within the last hundred years, the criminal law of England has been purged of its brutalities and barbarities. There has since been a reaction with a tendency to go back to the other extreme. Whipping, unaccompanied by cruelty and judiciously inflicted, need not revolt us. Mr. Dadabhoy is not one of those who are swayed by the cant of humanity.

DION.

TRAIN THIEF BLOOMFIELD.

To be Deported as an Undesirable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Russian prisoner Bloomfield, who was convicted of train thefts, is being sent tomorrow to Colombo, whence he will be deported to Vladivostock as an undesirable, his term of two years' imprisonment having nearly expired.

GENERAL CLEMENTS ILL.

Victim to Appendicitis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 31.

Major-General Clements, Commanding the Quetta Division, was admitted into the Station Hospital on the 28th instant suffering from appendicitis. His condition is considered critical. No operation has yet been performed. Much sympathy is felt throughout the Division, especially as he has only lately returned from England.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Enthusiastic Johannesburg Meeting.

On Sunday, the 28th Feb. in the Hall of the Hamidia Islamic Society in 17th Street, Vrededorp, there was held a meeting of British Indians to consider the present position of affairs in the Transvaal. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, as were the two outside verandahs, and many people could not get within sight or hearing of what was transpiring. Mr. E. S. Aswat, the Acting Chairman of the British Indian Association, presided, and amongst those present were Imam Ahmed Khan, H. Kallenbach, H. S. L. Polak, and representatives from Newlands, Langlaagte, Germiston, Pietersburg, Vereeniging, Volkerust, Krugersdorp, and Maraisburg. The proceedings were throughout enthusiastic and unanimous.

Mr. Aswat delivered an inspiring address, on the first occasion of his public assumption of the Acting Chairmanship, and thereafter Mr. Dildar Khan moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of British Indians hereby tenders its warm congratulations to Messrs. A. M. Cachalia, Omarji Saleji, Dawad Mahomed, Parsee Rustomjee, Gandhi, Thambi Naidoo, Chettiar, N. A. Cama, Vyas, David Ernest, and the 130 other brave men who have cheerfully sought imprisonment for the sake of conscience, self-respect, and national honour, and receives to continue the struggle, whatever others may do, until such time as the Government are prepared to render justice to an oppressed section of the community."

The resolution was seconded by Imam Abdul Kadir Bawazeer, and supported by Messrs. E. S. Coovadia, Gafur Saheb, H. Kallenbach, H. S. L. Polak, M. P. Fancy, N. V. Shah, and Resop Cachalia. Mr. Kallenbach reminded his hearers that many of those who had for the time being given way had been loudest in condemning a settlement last August on the lines suggested by General Smuts. It remained for the others to keep on fighting until their just demands were granted. The resolution was carried unanimously. Telegrams of sympathy and support were received from the Natal Indian Congress and several of the Natal leaders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Annual Prize Giving.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was held last night in the Bombay Town Hall when in addition to the members of the Corps a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

General Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay District, was unable to attend and the prizes were given away by His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Sir George Warrender.

THE COMMANDANT'S REMARKS.

The Commandant Lieut-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D., A. D. C., stated that the Battalion had been recently inspected by the Inspector-General of Volunteers and General Gray had given a very favourable report on the turn out and efficiency of the Corps on that occasion. He thought that it could be fairly said that the Corps was now in a higher state of efficiency than it had been for many years past and that there were now no "paper" men, in the Corps. The Total strength on the 21st March 1909 was 719, consisting of 29 Officers and 690 Volunteers, of whom 24 Officers and 637 Volunteers are extra-efficient, 5 (non-combatant) Officers and 64 Volunteers efficient and 9 Volunteers (through absence or illness) non-efficient. The total increase during the year was 110 and this gratifying increase was largely due to the riots in the monsoon and the valuable addition to the Corps in the formation of G or the Gymkhana Company which was raised in 3 days and on the 4th day after its formation was actively engaged on riot duty. The Corps had furnished 560 men on short notice for riot posts, each detachment being on duty fot 24 hours and the Corps had been highly complimented on the steadiness which the men had evinced under trying and exceptional circumstances. The first riot post was taken up at Parel within 2 hours of the order being received from the Staff Office.

As regards Musketry there were this year (notwithstanding the necessary qualifying points being raised by ten) 127 Marksmen in the Adult Companies as against 122 last year; 226 1st Class shots as against 196 and 31 2nd Class shots as against 3 last year. The increase in 2nd Class shots is entirely due to absence of range accommodation. In the Cadet Companies there were 22 Marksmen, 256 1st Class shots and 38 2nd and figure of Merit of Adults is 185 against 179 last season. The attendance at Commanding Officer's Parades throughout the year had been well maintained, drills having been held regularly through the cold weather on the Oval with an average attendance of 163.

The annual camp at Santa Cruz in February was well attended and the Corps had put in much practical work in the field while in camp including an eight-mile march after dark in a little under two hours followed by a bivouac near Coorla and interesting and instructive combined manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse. The average daily attendance at the parades in Camp was 440 and 586 men were on parade at the Inspection at the end of the Camp.

The Commandant expressed his regret that notwithstanding every effort on their part the Corps was still in the anomalous and discouraging position of being a Rifle Corps of between 700 and 800 strong without a range and there seemed no immediate prospect of any assistance whatever from Government in this matter although the range which the Corps had used at Coorla had been ordered to be closed at the very shortest notice over 7 years ago without any provision being made to provide the Corps with a new Range.

He had in particular to thank the G. I. P. Ry Volunteers for the use of their range and without the generous assistance in this respect of this and the other local Corps, the corps would long ago have ceased to exist.

It was obvious however that the system of borrowing ranges on odd dates for Volunteers was most unsatisfactory as there was no certainty as to when class firing could take place and the Corps had unfortunately lost a large number of excellent Volunteers during the current season by their not having a range. The recent riots had made it even more evident than it was before that every able bodied European in Bombay should be in a position to take up arms and assist in the suppression of disorder and the only way in which this could be done was by men joining one of the local Volunteer Corps. So far, however, as the Bombay Volunteer Rifles were concerned, they were labouring under the disadvantage that they could not offer their members the privilege of firing as in other infantry Corps and although the fact that the Corps had managed to exist for the past seven years without a range was a high tribute to its vitality; it was becoming increasingly difficult to ask men to become or to continue to serve as Volunteers under existing conditions.

The Commandant concluded by thanking Sir George Warrender for consenting to distribute the Prizes. (Applause).

Sir George Warrender distributed the prizes at the request of Colonel Dunlop.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list:

MATCH No. 1.—Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Prize.—(1) Won by Colour-Sergeant F. T. Gidney, score 33; (2) won by Colour-Sergeant C. R. Soundy, score 33.

MATCH No. 2.—Messrs. Spinner and Co. and Messrs J. R. Duxbury and Co. prizes (1) Colour Sergeant Gidney, score 31; (2) Sergeant M. Veevers, score 30, and (3) Quarter-master Sergeant J. Downing, score 29.

MATCH No. 3.—Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize (1) A Silver Cup, won by Colour Sergeant W. Luxa, score 34.

MATCH No. 4.—Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co. and Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. prizes (1) Colour Sergeant F. T. Gidney, score 34; (2) Sergeant C. H. Cooke, score 33; (3) Colour Sergeant H. R. Williams, score 32; and (4) Volunteer R. H. Partridge, score 31.

MATCH No. 5.—The Standard Oil Company Prize, (1) Volunteer R. Selkirk, score 33; (2) Corporal W. D'Mello, score 32.

MATCH No. 6.—Messrs. Soundy and Co. prize. Won by Corporal W. D'Mello, score 32. (Colour Sergeant F. T. Gidney, score 34, having forfeited the prize under rule 8.) Messrs Thomson and Taylor's prize. Won by Colour Sergant P. R. Soundy, score 31.

MATCH No. 7.—Prize presented by the Corps. Won by Sergant C. H. Cooke, score 33.

MATCH No. 9.—For efficient Cadets. Bombay Education Society's School. Sergeant T. Wood.

MATCH No. 10.—For Cadet Recruits. Indo-British Institution, Cadet R. Fagan.

MATCH No. 11.—Championship. (1) The Corps' Gold Medal for the best aggregate score in matches Nos. 1 to 6. Won by Colour Sergeant F. T. Gidney, score 185; (2) The Corps' silver medal to the second best aggregate score in the first six matches. Won by Colour Sergeant P. R. Soundy, score 179, and (3) to the third best aggregate score in the first six matches. Won by Sergeant C. H. Cooke, score 177.

MATCH No. 12.—Team Matches—Marching Competition for Cadets from Kurla to Ghat Copper. (1) The winning team: "H" Company. "A" team under Sergeant S. Wood. Time—43 mins. 5 secs. (2) The second team: "L" Company "A" team under Sergeant A. Stokes. Time—44 mins. 45 secs.

Match No. 13.—Team Matches, Marching Competition from Kurla to Santa Cruz. (1) The winning team: "D" company 1st team under Sergeant C. H. Cooke. Time—41 mins. 10 secs. (2) The second team: "D" Company 2nd team under Sergeant A. D'Silva.

MATCH No. 14.—Team Matches. The Bayley Company Challenge Shield. The winning team 'D' Company, total score 649. (2) The second team: "A" Company, total score 642.

MATCH No. 15.—Team Matches. The Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup. "D" Company Sergeant A. D'Silva, score 33. A Corps' Silver medal was presented to the winner.

MATCH No. 16.—Team Matches. The Blaney Challenge Cup. The winning team: "H." Company "A" team; total score 160; (2) the second team, "K" company, total score 104; and (3 the third team, "L" Company, total score 101.

MATCH No. 17.—Team Matches. The Hilton Land Challenge Cup (1) "D" Company; (2) "F" Company and (3) "G" Company.

MATCH No. 18.—For the adult Company showing best results. The winning team: "D" Company.

MATCH No. 19.—The Tennant Memorial Sergeants' Challenge Cup. (1)—Colour Sergeant H. T. Gorrie, "G" Company, (2) Sergeant A. D'Silva, "D" Company.

MATCH No. 20.—The Tennant Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, "D" Company, Sergeant A. D'Silva.

MATCH No. 21.—The Bayley Challenge Shield. For the highest number of points in the annual class firing. "A" Company. Colour Sergeant H. Williams, score 342.

ADJUTANT'S PRIZE.—For the best turned out and best drilled Cadet squad. First Prize won by "H" Company "A" team. Second prize won by "M" Company.

THE ADMIRAL'S REMARKS.

Sir George Warrender in addressing the meeting congratulated Col. Dunlop on the fact that the Corps had reached such a high state of efficiency during his command, and said he was highly gratified to note that Col. Dunlop was a countryman of his. He considered that the people of Bombay were very much indebted to the members of the Corps for the time they were devoting to practising and other duties which devolved upon them as Volunteers. He quite agreed with Col. Dunlop that all able bodied men should become Volunteers, and the necessity for this must have impressed itself upon them during the recent riots in Bombay. He was glad to learn that during those times of trouble the Bombay Volunteers were able to turn out promptly at the call of duty, and he thought their performances on that occasion was most creditable to themselves and to the Colonel under whom they served. It proved to what state of perfection their organisation had now been brought. His Excellency also complimented Captain Cartwright, the Adjutant of the Corps, on the way in which he carried out his duties. He also congratulated the Corps on having such a good chaplain as they had. In conclusion His Excellency referred to the question of range. He considered himself that it was a disgrace to the Government of India that the Corps should not have a range for themselves, and he assured them that he would not lose time to inform Government that the Bombay Volunteers had no range and had consequently no means of practising without begging and going to other Corps for the same. He maintained that this state of things should no longer exist, and he promised them that as long as he was among them he would spare no effort in getting for them a range of their own. (Applause).

The hall was then cleared of the chairs and sofas and dancing was commenced, which was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

THE ninetieth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the great and useful work of this Society.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the Hymn "The Heavens declare Thy glory, Lord, etc." and reading a passage of Holy Scripture by the Rev. C. B. Hill and the offering of a prayer by the Rev. J. Cameron. The Secretary then read the report of the Society which has already been published in these columns. Briefly stated it showed that the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,854-15-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,487-14-0 and that the progress was in every respect good and steady. University students have received from the Society during the past year 698 copies, of which 281 were English Bibles, 155 New Testaments, and 253 the Four Gospels and Acts.

The report concluded by exhorting all who have realised the importance and preciousness of the word of God to be deligent in the work of its dissemination, so that the people around us, who know not the glorious gospel of the blessed God, may soon hear the glad tidings which have come for them as well as for us, and that those who now sit in darkness, may soon learn the story of the Saviour's love, and rise to crown Him Lord of all.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting said that he regretted very much the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Procter who would have otherwise presided on this occasion. In consideration of the many eminent services which he has rendered as a fellow citizen, he would have been a worthier Chairman to preside at this meeting, but his absence was unavoidable. He then in feeling terms referred to the untimely passing away of Miss Clarke, the deservedly popular and talented daughter of our beloved Governor and said that that meeting which should have been held last week was postponed to this day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Regarding the report which was read, the Chairman said that it was a record of steady and growing work. Of the total expenses of the Society, nearly one-third was raised locally and that was a feature which reflected to the credit of the Management. The great and wealthy society of England was animated by a high sense of its duty and any appeal made to it was not made in vain. He then dwelt on the useful work of this institution and how the spirit which animated them has entered into the work of this Society. This Society, he said, was drawing churches near to one another under a sense of common responsibility and mutual love. It was fortunate that University students have received from this Society its liberal gifts. They were a help and a stimulus to the school-going population, showing at once that the heart of England was generous in its feelings towards India. The Lord Bishop of Bombay then moved the resolution "that this Meeting accept the Report, a summary of which has now been read, with thankfulness to Almighty God for His continued favour and that the report with the audited statement of accounts be published under the direction of the Committee." In doing so he said that Dr. Mackichan had done him a signal service and that was that he had more ably discussed the report than he could do. Long before he came into the mission field, he was interested in this Bible Society. The work of this Society was an astounding witness to the Bible. He then referred to the 412 different dialects or languages in which this Holy Book was translated and said that the stories which exercised the greatest fascination on his mind were the stories about the success of this Society. The effect of that solitary, silent Book, containing the word of God, was marvellous. It rested solely on its own intrinsic merit. It did not persuade, for no persuasion was required to believe a truth. The silent penetration of the mind of Christ in the masses would show that we are passing more and more into that time when this silent Book would have its day. This was particularly a time for the work of the Bible Society and he congratulated on its unique success. Behind the printed word in the Bible, there lived, he said, the living word of God. He then spoke at length on the activity of the Society in turning out so many books in print, and said that printing was one of the chief agencies for disseminating useful knowledge to mankind.

Rev. S. V. Karmakar seconded the above resolution. In so doing, he said that the whole Christian community mourned for the loss of these eminent men who have passed away. The names of those who have gone from us included the Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Rev. E. S. Hume, the Rev. D. Nowroji and their services were invaluable for the Society. He then congratulated the Secretary on the success of the Bible Society. The following gentlemen were appointed as officers for the coming year:—President: Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL. D., Vice-Presidents: The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. J. E. Abbott, D.D., Lt.-Col. W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Rev. Tukaram Nathoji. Committee: Rev. R. G. Orchard, Rev. Canon Heywood, Rev. C. B. Hill, Rev. R. Owen Jenkins, Rev. D. L. Joshi, Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Rev. S. Rahator, Rev. R. Scott, D.D., Rev. Canon Taylor, Mr. Frank Anderson, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, B. N. Athavle, Mr. F. P. Horne, Mr. A. R. King, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Dr. H. Carey Venis, Mr. W. L. Weldon. Honorary Auditor: Mr. T. T. Wright. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Robert A. Adams.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a prayer was offered with special reference to the work of the Bible circulation throughout the world.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Trial Nearing Completion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Mr. Das, Arabindo Ghose's counsel, concluded his address to-day. The trial is not likely to end for another week.

THE death is announced by cablegram from England of Mr. H. B. H. Turner, for many years senior partner in Calcutta of Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company.

A VETERAN CRICKETER.

Unveiling Mr. Divecha's Portrait.

The ceremony of unveiling Mr. J. M. Divecha's portrait was performed last evening in the Parsee Gymkhana pavilion, Marine Lines. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit presided.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing those present Mr. Bomanji, after referring to the sad death of Miss Clarke, said that athleticism might be overdone in England and might require the masterly pen of Rudyard Kipling to assign "the flannelled fools and muddled oafs" their proper places. The services of patriots like the gifted author of "An Englishman's Home" might be there necessary to invite the attention of the nation to its craze for sports. But the case was far different in India. What they required here was more of athletic institutions and more of gymkhanas, not a sullen set-back but a sympathetic fostering of all athletic games. The merits of sports were new, he believed, fully recognised on all hands and it was almost superfluous to repeat that "Games and athletics were not a single side of education, viz: the education of the body as well as its recreation, but they were also an education of intellect." In the daily life of the Englishmen here as well as of the Indians, the gymkhanas played naturally a prominent part. How far these institutions promoted the objects with which they were founded was determined by those who were at the helm of affairs there on, by those who were their guiding spirits. What was the first thing that would strikingly arrest the attention of a stranger on entering that hall? It was the two fine portraits in oil adorning the walls. The one on the left was that of the true patron of sports, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, with whose name was associated all that was great in enterprise, philanthropy and "Swadeshism". The other portrait on the right hand was that of the popular and energetic Secretary of the Parsee Gymkhana, Mr. Jijibhoy Manecky Divecha. Both these portraits had been subscribed for by the members of this Institution in recognition of the liberal assistance of the one and the strenuous solid services of the other. He asked them to have a fixtured look at Mr. Jijibhoy. It was almost thirty years since he handled his willow. And shortly after his taking to the game, he found himself, (the speaker believed) solely due to his "native bias," closely-associated with it in some active office or other on the local maidan clubs. He was one of the three organizers of the 2nd and so far the last Parsee team that went to England and his zeal and organization contributed to the successful termination of the tour and during the course of his long connection with the game he had been able to render service to the cause of cricket in several ways. But the achievement to which he would be always able to look with satisfaction and pride was the three-cornered contest, the triangular matches between the Bombay Presidency, the Parsees and the Hindus in the successful arrangement of which he had played a prominent part. That was his 'coup de maitre.' It added a feather in his cap. These matches revived the languishing interest in the game and gave it a much needed impetus for which he deserved the warm thanks of the cricket-loving public. Mr. Jijibhoy was a member of their Institution ever since its inception, and since 1898 the mantle of its active Secretary had fallen on his shoulders. How well and how worthily he had done justice to the choice was amply testified by the presence of this influential and enthusiastic gathering, wherein he found members of different communities holding high position in society and in sports, and who by their presence had set the seal of approbation on their action of this day. Admittedly Mr. Divecha had endeared himself to every member of this Institution. The question arose, what was the secret of his success? It was his singular submersion of self, unsparing and remorseless industry, passionate and devoted interest in all that concerned the welfare and the prestige of their Institution, and the single-mindedness of purpose in the advancement of cricket, the "lordliest of all games." A man of "mettle and depth", the suavity of his temper had never been ruffled in the most trying times and it had been found that in the end he achieved his point and left no heart-burning behind. In the administration of the Institution the touch of the master-hand became so quickly apparent that Mr. Divecha soon came to be regarded as a 'sine qua non' in the Committee. There it had been noted that his work was always done without fear or favour. No bias had ever come in the way of his honest convictions. If perchance his name was allowed to stand off a Committee, he was required to do as much work for it outside it as if he was actually on it. Thus he paid the penalty of usefulness. All the gymkhana work required "iron labour." He did his work cheerfully. It was his labour of love. All who were in touch with cricket must remember that it had not been smooth sailing all these years that he had been holding the Secretaryship of their gymkhana. Periods of acute tension had arisen with the Englishmen as regarded Presidency Matches and with the Hindus as regarded maidan clubs, and with maidan Clubs in connection with their Institution. Luckily on these they had been tided over, thanks to the good offices of sportsmen on all sides. On these various occasions in all the stages, his consummate tact, his firmness, his serenity of temper had never deserted Mr. Divecha and there had not been a single occasion which the members of this Institution could point out where he had not manfully stuck to his guns or where the prestige of this Institution, the interests of cricket, or his own self-respect had suffered. On the other hand it had been remarked that the secretaries of the sister gymkhanas and local clubs had found in him a skilled tactician, hearty co-worker, a worthy colleague, prepared to deal fair and square, ever anxious to meet half-ways, always looking well ahead to the best interests of the game. If Mr. Divecha had loved the Institution whole heartedly, the Gymkhana in its turn had paid him all due respect, had accorded him a strong solid, loyal support in all cases, had respected his word, as the words of few had been, and as a token of its regard and gratitude had raised up a fund for his beautiful porprtit, to subscribe towards which members had rushed forward with unparalleled eagerness, and their zeal had only been checked by the limited amount which was required for the purpose. Mr. Jijibhoy loved this Institution so much because he loved cricket the more. He (the speaker) wished health and long life to him. He had great pleasure in unveiling the portrait of Mr. Divecha, the zealous, the devoted, the selfless Secretary, in whose dexterous hands the destines of their Institution were so safe, the true friend and sincere lover of the honest, manly, healthy pastime, the genuine sportsman who, diverting into proper channels the sympathetic influence of the game to break down the artificial barriers between the races, had done his utmost to promote good understanding and good feelings as much between the different Indian communities as between the rulers and the ruled.

Mr. Petit then unveiled Mr. Divecha's portrait.

Mr. J. M. Divecha in reply said that he felt somewhat embarrassed on this occasion because he had never been present at the inauguration of a statue or the unveiling of a portrait at which the subject of the function was present, so that he might hear his remarks and observe his deportment. However, having no precedent to guide him he trusted he might not be wrong if he expressed to them his feelings. In the first place he had no adequate words to offer his sincere thanks to them for the signal honour done to him on that day in recognition of his humble services to Parsee cricket and to the Parsee Gymkhana. He must at once say that he had done nothing beyond his duty towards the manly game of cricket and towards this Institution where such games thrive and prosper. To work for cricket and for the Gymkhana was always a labour of love to him, as had been remarked by the worthy President, and that labour was made very easy by the cordial support and co-operation of the members of the Committee and the Gymkhana. During his career he had had no difficulty in the discharge of his duties, and he was glad to say that his actions were always upheld, which served him as a stimulant to work harder and harder for this Institution. He offered his sincere thanks to the Managing Committee of the Parsee Gymkhana for having given the portrait a place in the hall, and to his esteemed friends Dr Pavri, Mr. Lam and other members of the Reception Committee for bringing their project to a successful issue. He also thanked all the members of the Gymkhana who had so generously and freely contributed towards the cost of the portrait, notwithstanding the numerous calls on their purse, and to Mr. Muncherji Pithawalla, the Parsee artist. He said that that day would be a memorable one to him throughtout the remainder of his life and he need not assure them that he would try his best to watch and promote the interests of Parsee cricket and this Institution where he had passed very pleasantly the best part of his life. He was personally grateful to Mr. Petit for gracing the occasion and kindly consenting to perform the ceremony. His sense of gratitude was all the deeper because he was fully aware of the amount of inconvenience entailed upon a gentleman of his business engagements. He was sure he was only re-echoing the wishes of the whole Gymkhana when he expressed a sincere hope that this his first visit might be a fore-runner of many more in future, so as to induce others of the community to imitate him in giving every encouragement to this Institution.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had arranged for the hire of a motor wagon from the Western India Motor Co., Ld. at Rs. 900 per month for the removal of refuse from the City. The arrangement is to last for a period of six months commencing from 17th February last.

Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar had invited the attention of the Municipality to the water logged and unhealthy condition of DeLisle Road and its footpaths, stating that the smallest shower of rain makes the footpaths impassable and that the newly built market on DeLisle Road, north end, becomes as it were an island during the rains. That almost every year since 1905 the residents of the locality have appealed to the Commissioner for improving the footpaths and reclaiming stagnant pools, but that only temporary relief was now and then been given; that on their addressing the Commissioner this year on the subject they have been informed "that as the portion of the footpath complained of comes within the line of the Delisle Road Overbridge, no permanent improvement such as paving can be suggested at present." The Rao Bahadur further stated that this overbridge scheme is being matured for the last 15 years or more, and that it should not interfere with long deferred improvements.

The Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Standing Committee and Corporation a copy of the Executive Engineer's report in the matter. The complaint regarding the swampy condition of the locality was due to the heavy rain. The Drainage Engineer reports that there is now no nuisance and that the drainage arrangements of the several premises in the vicinity are in good order and working well.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to inform Rao Bahadhur Talcherkar in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MONOCKJEE PETIT MILL.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit presiding. The following is the directors' report.

Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the three mills of your company for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1908. The profits of your company for the first six months from 1st January to 30th June 1908 have been as follows:—Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 2,34,935 3 99; Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 1,31,560 1 52; Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,63,511 1 83—total Rs. 5,50,007 3 34: Add balance of the previous six months ended 31st December 1907, Rs. 76,625 0 89, making a total of Rs. 6,26,633 0 23. From this sum your directors have set aside to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 2,00,000, and from the balance (Rs4,26,633 0 23) they have declared on the 3609 ½ shares an ad-interim dividend for the period at the rate of Rs. 100 per share absorbing Rs. 3,60,950 0 0 and leaving a balance of Rs. 65,683-0-23.

The profits for the second six months from 1st July to 31st December 1908, have been as follows:—Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,52,805 2 25; Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 1,14,27 0 19; Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,63,726 3 79—total Rs. 4,30,659 2 23. Adding to this the balance as above of the first six months (Rs. 65,683 0 23) and the amount transferred from the unclaimed wages account (Rs. 57,000), gives a total of Rs. 5,53,342 2 46; from which your directors have set aside to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; and a balance of Rs 4,53,342 2 46 remains.

From this sum of Rs. 4,53 342 2 46 your directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend, for the last six months, ended 31st December 1908 at the rate of Rs. 115 per share which will absorb, on the 3609 1-2 shares held by the shareholders, the sum of Rs. 4,15,092-2-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 38,250 0 46 to be carried over to the current half year's account.

The profits, for the second half year, your directors regret to say, have been less than that of the previous half year, as there was a heavy fall in the prices of yarn, so much so, that it was to be sold at a loss, while on the other hand the prices of cotton had not decreased but had kept steady, and in the prices of cloth there was a slight fall too.

Your directors regret very much to have to record the sad loss the company has suffered by the death of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna, who was connected with the company for nearly forty years and had rendered valuable services owing to his long experience in the line.

The directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 115 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in place of the late Mr. Eduljee N. Sethna and Mr. Jehangir Bamonji Petit as an additional director was confirmed. The retiring directors Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., were re-elected. Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee S. Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. D. M. Petit and Sons, the agents of the mill, for their excellent management of the company's affairs, and another complimentary vote to the Chairman, terminated the meeting.

EMPEROR EDWARD S. & M. COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit presided. The report has already appeared in these columns. The report together with the audited balance sheet was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs. Dady Nusserwanji Dady and Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee and Nusserwanji Curseiji Chinoy were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE BHAVNAGAR STATE.

FOUNDATION TO MISS CLARKE'S MEMORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 31

A Darbar resolution issued to-day announces the foundation by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar of a gold medal for music and two scholarships for general proficiency, in the Majiraj Girls' School here, in memory of the late lamented Miss Violet Clarke.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, lately Military Supply Member, leaves Bombay by this week's Mail steamer after a short visit to Kirkee.

THE Loi-Shiman Railway is to be placed under the local chowkidari guard on the withdrawal of the construction staff with stores, waggons and material generally.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A BARRISTER'S CONDUCT AND HIS EXPLANATION.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

For the Crown.—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate General.

Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Barrister-at-law, appeared in his own defence.

Yesterday in the Appeal Court, their Lordships heard the explanation of Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-law, in respect of his having written a letter to the Registrar Mr. P. E. Percival, substituting a name which had been dropped out, in interrogatories to be forwarded to Aurangabad in the appeal of Keshav Bhagvanta Tammancy. Keshav was an ex-Secretary to the late Maratta Jaghirdar Bajirao of Sind-Khed, and was, on conviction of a charge of cheating Chunilal Lakhmidas, manager to an ironmonger in Bombay, of Rs. 5,280, in respect of an alleged contract for waterworks in the Jaghir, sentenced by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The appeal has been reported in these columns, also the inquiry regarding Mr. Kolaskar's conduct.

Mr. Kolaskar stated that the circumstances in which he wrote the letter to the Registrar had already been submitted to their Lordships.

The Chief Justice pointed out that there was a difference in what the Registrar stated in his minute and in Mr. Kolaskar's explanation.

Mr. Kolaskar admitted after perusal of the Registrar's minute that the Registrar had no interest. Nor had he himself any; for he hoped to get an order for the examination of the witness whose name was dropped out.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said the commission was granted after a great deal of argument. In fact Mr. Kolsaker had to struggle hard for getting it.

Mr. Kolasker acknowledged the truth of these observations, and said there was a chance of getting the other name. He acknowledged himself in the wrong for going to the office for getting it, instead of applying to the Court.

The Chief Justice said he asked the office to do something which he should have brought to the notice of the Court?

Mr. Kolaskar expressed his regret, and said he did not realise that he was incurring any very great responsibility himself; he had no personal gain in the matter.

This was the first occasion he went direct to the office.

The Chief Justice: You were guilty of an impropriety in going to the Office, and taking upon yourself the functions of a pleader. When you were there the pleader was not there. I don't know what he has got to say about it. A barrister is not right in taking upon himself the functions of a solicitor or pleader.

Mr. Kolaskar said he was very sorry for it.

The Advocate General said, that the explanation, perused in the light of the Registrar's minute, appeared to him incorrect in various particulars, and he was forced to the same conclusion, their Lordships had arrived at.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. THOMAS BODA, ALIAS ANTONE, ALIAS HUSSEIN MOGUL.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of an application for revision made by the accused, who was convicted by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of escaping from legal custody, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that, about 10 a. m. on the 10th February last, a policeman arrested the accused and his companion on a charge under Section 380, Indian Penal Code. While they were being taken to the police chowkey, accused and his companion gave each a blow to the policeman and ran away and escaped. The accused was arrested at New Nagpada the following evening. He said the sepoy went ahead into the compound of the police chowkey, and that he did not find him afterwards. The Magistrate was unable to believe him. He thought this was a serious offence. Not only did the accused escape from police custody, but in order to effect his purpose, he assaulted the policeman. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships rejected the application for revision.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

GOVIND VASUDEO PAI VS. SESHAGIRI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Messrs S. S. Patkar, G. S. Mulgaokar and S. V. Patkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar. Plaintiff in this case sued the defendants for a partition of the family property consisting of movables and immovables worth about Rs. 90,000.

There was a cross-appeal by Vithoba Anant Pai against the plaintiff and the remaining defendants for a similar relief. In this appeal, Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the defendant-appellant; while the legal representatives of the remaining parties, who were the respondents, were nearly the same as already mentioned.

The property of which partition was sought belonged originally to a common ancestor, Soyera Poi. The first defendant Seshagiri claimed adoption by a son of Soyera Pai's brother, which was contested. Twice was the suit remanded to the Lower Court, viz., before the Subordinate Judge of Karwar for findings on certain issues. The findings showed among other things that defendant-respondent No. 2 was liable to make good to the family stock Rs. 7,753 in addition to this Rs. 11,052 already found to have been fraudulently misappropriated by him to his own use. Some of the other defendant-respondents were held liable for the making good to the estate of amounts ranging from Rs. 4,333 to Rs. 400. Respondent No. 2 in his objections stated that he was not liable for the payments fixed upon him; he denied that there was any fraud on his part. Whatever he had spent was spent for the purpose of the family. According to the Hindu law he was not liable to render an account as manager of the property before partition.

The further hearing of the arguments stands adjourned.

AN INADEQUATE SENTENCE REVERSED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. GANPAT SHIVRAM LOHAR.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of a reference in this case made by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, District Magistrate Kolaba, who said that the accused was convicted by Mr. B. A. Patnikar, Second Class Magistrate at Karjat, of house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling house, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, which Mr. Kabraji considered was quite inadequate. On the 25th October last, the accused, accompanied by one Maloo Navaji, broke into the house of the complainant, Sakharam Keshav, at Neral by breaking the chain of the front door, and broke an iron safe and removed therefrom gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 6,990. Looking to the serious nature of the crime, the sentence passed upon the accused was, Mr. Kabraji thought, wholly inadequate. Owing to plague at Neral, the complainant had left his house and gone to reside at Jite, a village two miles away from Neral. He had kept his valuables in an iron safe securely locked up. He had also carefully locked up his house. Owing to the evacuation of the village on account of plague, his house was practically left undefended.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the Second Class Magistrate, to follow the procedure in Section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so that the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate might deal with the case as previded by that Section.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISIONS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston.

THE judgment was delivered yesterday afternoon of the Marine Court, presided over by Mr. Aston, which held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision that took place between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Godaveri" and a "muchwa" in the dock channel on the 27th February last. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Temant, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. R. B. Mehta, Pleader, appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. Sulleman Ismail, Master of the s.s. "Godaveri"; and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dadaji Ganu, tindal of the "muchwa."

The Court held on the evidence that the Port Trust dredger, "Octopus" could not have obstructed the view of the "Godaveri," that a proper look-out was not kept on board the steamer; and that taking into consideration that the steamer was steering the dock channel in the vicinity of the vessel's anchorage, it was the duty of the Master not only to proceed with extra care, but to have given reasonable warning to the boats by sounding the whistle. The Court was of opinion that there was no evidence to show that the Master of the "Godaveri" did not do everything to save the crew of the "muchwa." The Court suspended the certificate of Mr. Sulleman Ismail as Master for three months and recommended that he should be granted a mate's certificate during the period.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President) Captain S. G. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company; Mr. T. L. Leask, Marine Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Bulimba"; and Mr. W. S. Hoseason, First Grade Pilot.

The Court held an inquiry yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the collision of the Leyland Shipping Company's s. s. "Planet Neptune" with the dock wall while proceeding into the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 17th March. Mr. R. S. Mitchel, R. N. R., Engineer of the s. s. "Knight Errant," and Captain F. Chappel master of the s.s. "Madura" were appointed assessors to assist the Court in the inquiry. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government; Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-law, represented the owners of the vessel; Mr. Jones, of Messrs Smetham and Co., Solicitors, was for Captain W. B. Price, master of the s. s. "Planet Neptune," and Mr. Payne of Messrs Payne and Co, solicitors, appeared for Mr. R. Walker, the pilot, who piloted the vessel.

The Government Solicitor, in opening the proceedings, read the statement of the case, in which it was stated that the "Planet Neptune" arrived at Bombay on the 16th March in command of Captain W. B. Price, the master, and while entering the harbour and going into the dock, was in pilotage charge of Mr. R. Walker, third grade pilot. The ship anchored off the dock channel at 10-40 p. m. waiting for the dock signal to enter, which was made at 3-20 a. m. on the 17th March, when orders were given to get under way. Subsequently while in the dock channel the engines not moving astern as ordered when off the North Beacon, an order was given to let go both anchors, but the ship struck the north wall of the Prince's Dock causing serious damage to her stern Mr. Nicholson said the important passages in the statement were that the ship was under the command of Pilot Walker, that she had got as far as the dock wall and while manoeuvring her to get into the dock, orders were not carried out and the anchors were let go, the ship collided with the Prince's Dock wall and caused serious damage to herself. The cause of the collision evidently would be the failure of the engines to respond to the orders. The question for the Court to consider was what the failure was due to. Was it due to the engine-room officers or to the engines? There was no doubt that the engines did not move as ordered. Mr. Nicholson then read the questions, that had been formulated for inquiry. Among them were; "What was the cause of the collision? Was the speed excessive at any time after getting under way in order to enter the dock? Did the pilot take proper measures to prevent any accident while in the dock channel? Were the master and pilot properly conning the ship from the time of getting under way until the collision? At what speed did the s. s. "Planet Neptune" pass the north channel Beacon? What orders were given to the engine-room while in the dock channel? Were such orders proper and prudent? Were they carried out promptly in the engine-room?"

Some evidence was recorded, the Court then adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad.

ASSAULT ON A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

AT the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sabnis, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Mr. J. T. Collins, a European, with assaulting Mr. Rustamji C. Khan, Deputy Station Master, Grant Road. It was alleged that on Monday morning Sergeant Ward and two privates arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Grant Road Station. They put their kit in the cloak-room and left. The same evening the accused went to the station in company of a private of the Lancashire Regiment and demanded the kit. He was asked to pay the fare, but he would not. Mr. Khan called in. The accused abused him and pushed him and removed three of the packages by force. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, and F. D. Panday.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

THEIR Worships disposed of 30 cases yesterday morning, some of which were against hawkers, for so exposing articles, as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. V. S. Joshi (Chairman), and H. M. Cama.

DADAR DRUNKARDS.

Twenty-seven cases were disposed of yesterday morning, the majority of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and Dr. M. R. Setna.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 53 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers and persons of disordorly behaviour.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs J. P. Watson (Chairman), and N. J. Gamadia.

Their Worships disposed of 96 cases yesterday morning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

Many thunderstorms have occurred in the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula and on the West of Burma. The Chief amounts of rainfalls are:—Port Blair, one and a half inches; Moulmein, one; Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein and Chanda, half and Cochin a quarter. Clouds have increased in Kashmir and Burma and remain moderately heavy in the Central parts of the country.

Temperature continues normal. Humidity is low in North-East India and high in the Central Provinces and east of Central India.

Forecast.—Scattered showers are again likely in the East and Central parts of the country, Lower Burma and the extreme South of the Peninsula. Some precipitation may occur in Kashmir and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the North Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has risen and is now in excess in the North Punjab but is normal or in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect at Karachi during the day and in Upper Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Dust-storms have given Jubbulpore 0·13" and Chanda 0·41" of rain. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay but are clear elsewhere. Humidity and the temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0·11 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad but are generally clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in the South Bombay Deccan but is in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

General remarks.—A few thunder-storm associated with rain have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Ceylon. Some showers are also reported from the Central Provinces due to dust-storms. Moderate cloud persists in these last areas and conditions here as well as in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar are yet slightly unsettled.

Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the North Punjab but skies are practically clear elsewhere in Northern India.

Isolated dust-storms or thunder-storms may occur in the Central Provinces. A few thunder-showers are likely also in Malabar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

IN reference to the universal feeling in that behalf we the undersigned beg to call a public meeting at the Town Hall on Monday the 5th proximo at 5 p.m. of the women of all classes and communities of this City for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief evoked by the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and of their deep sympathy with the bereaved father in the heavy affliction which has overtaken him.

Sirinbai Jamsedji Jijibhai	Jumnabai Nuggeendas Sakkai
Dinbai Dinshaw Petit	Kshama Row
Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir	Shah Jadi Begum Aga Khan
Joolbai Bomanji Petit	Fulbai Karimbhai
Almai Pherozshah Mehta	Lady Adamji Peerbhoy
Perojbai Dinshaw Davar	Ahmeda Begum Amroodin
Laxmibai Chandavarkar	Tyabji
Savitrebai Bhalchandra Bhatvdekar	Aisha Bibi Mahomad Ali
Premkorebai Vithaldas Thakersey	Rogay
Ratanbai Tribhowandas Varjivandas	Zonab Bai Hajee Usuff Sotani

PARSEE GYMKHANA MEETING.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, presiding yesterday at the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Mr. J. M Divecha, Honorary Secretary, Parsee Gymkhana, said:

"It is my solemn duty to give expression to the sentiment of all who are present here and to say that the sad event which necessitated the postponement of the present function from the 22nd instant to this day has touched us all very deeply. The heart of every one in this Presidency has gone out to His Excellency in his tragic and terrible bereavement. There is a sense of bitter poignant grief in every Parsee heart and of "personal loss in every Parsee home."

LAWN-TENNIS.

Mixed Doubles.

SEMI-FINAL.

The following match will be played to-day at 5-30 p.m.:—

A. H. Glendenning and Mrs. Kemp (—40) play R. D. England and Mrs. Pigott (—30).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—It is to be hoped that during the current year the Mohmands and other troublesome people on the Pathan Frontier will leave us in peace, for in the Military Estimates for 1909-1910 absolutely no provision has been made for extraordinary expenditure, and the smallest expedition would place the Government in a difficulty. Yet it cannot be said that Lord Kitchener has been unduly grasping of money in other directions. For the last four years military expenditure has been classed as "special" and "ordinary." The special expenditure has been financed from a special annual grant, which is to cease on the 31st March of this year, as the charges were not of a kind that can be classed as recurring. The measures were those connected with Lord Kitchener's scheme for the re-organization and re-distribution of the Indian Army; other special measures for the improvement of military administration which had been initiated prior to 1904-1905; the re-armament and improvement of frontier and coast defences; and additional measures which add appreciably to military expenditure. The handsome way in which Lord Kitchener came to the rescue of the Government when it was found that the year now coming to a close was going to be a bad one, is shown by the figures relating to the special expenditure during 1908-1909. The Budget allowed the Commander-in-Chief about one and a half million sterling for special works. He saved nearly half a million. On the other hand under ordinary expenditure there was no saving, owing, let it be added, chiefly to the unforeseen extra charge of £275,000 by the War Office, on account of the training and extra charges in respect of the British Army in India. The ordinary expenditure would have been still larger but for the "savings arising from an abnormal shortage in the strength of troops and reservists," and by strict economy. As already indicated the special and ordinary expenditure during the new year is to be classed under one heading in future. The estimate is for £20,708,200 against £20,557,700, the revised estimate for 1908-1909. The increase is due to the large home charges, and to the increased pay and allowances given to the Indian Army since the last January. No one for a moment grudges the sepoy and his officers, their extra pay, but it is to be noted that like the home army charges the concession was made to the troops without any regard to the revenues of India. We believe that a rise of pay would have had to come sooner or later, but considering THE DEFICIT the Government of India would if left to themselves, have postponed the matter for a year or two. But for these charges the budget would have shown considerable reductions. Already savings have been effected by a restriction of expenditure in the supply department; by the absence of provision for expenditure in the ensuing year on account of land and lines, for Indian troops under the Redistribution scheme, and for rifle ranges. The increase in the total expenditure is also partly counterbalanced by some minor causes. The new rules for the proficiency pay of British troops produce a saving. Savings are also effected by the smaller purchase of stallions and mules. Conveyance charges are less. The three mounted infantry schools have been abolished. A further fall is anticipated in the number of troops and reservists. The pension charges are to be smaller, and the Civil Administration now pays for the Malwa and Meywar Bhil Corps, which have been transformed into military police, much to their indignation.

It is, of course, impossible to read into a mass of figures any real indication of the efficiency or spirit of the Indian Army. Within the last decade military expenditure has risen enormously, and one naturally hopes that with the larger outlay has come an increased efficiency. The Distribution and other reforms with which the name of Lord Kitchener is connected have in the opinion of experts removed certain obviously weak links in the chain of defence. But there is the fear that India has now reached the limit of her military strength. The country it would seem, cannot provide more soldiers, nor would the revenues be able to sustain them, even if they were forthcoming. There has been a complaint for some time of the quality of recruits. But even if of kind were always forthcoming from the fighting castes. Nor, for the first time, we are told that the required member of new enlistments has not been reached. Moreover, trained men are unwilling to pass into the reserve. The significance of these facts cannot be overlooked. We are all aware that a most strenuous agency has been at work in the Punjab persuading young men not to enlist. Are we wrong in assuming that the fruits of that agitation are now apparent?

SNAKE-BITE AND ANTI-VENENE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Government of Madras have just issued proceedings in connection with the possibility of arranging for the investigation of snake venoms and their antidotes in this Presidency, either at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or at the King Institute, Guindy. Incidentally, the proceedings are interesting as recalling the great discussion that took place at the Medical Congress in Bombay, regarding the efficacy of the Lauder Brunton and the Anti-Venene system of treatment for snake-bite. As regards the investigations at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and the King Institute at Guindy, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, respectively, state that the addition of this to the other work now being carried on at these institutions is impossible under present conditions of equipment and staff; but the scope of the enquiry initiated by Government went further and included also the extent to which anti-venene was stocked and used in the Hospitals and dispensaries in this Presidency. It may simplify matters at this stage to explain very briefly the rival theories regarding the treatment of snake bite. First, there is Dr. Calmette's system of treatment, whereby the bite of any particular venomous snake must be treated with its specific anti-venene. For instance, if a man were bitten by a "Daboia," or Russell's viper, it was not the slightest use treating him with the cobra anti venene. This theory, however, has been upset by the investigations of Major G. Lamb, I.M.S., the Superintendent of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, who held that the six common terrestrial poisonous snakes of India can be scientifically divided into two classes viz., colubrine snakes and viperine. The cobra, king cobra, the krait and the banded krait come under the former category, the Russell viper and "phoorsa" ("Echis carinata") under the latter. He has also proved that the bite of any of THE COLUBRINE SNAKES produces certain identical results on the human being or animal bitten, the same being the case with the bite of a viperine snake.

Working on these data, Major Lamb produced what has been called a polyvalent anti-venene, for which it is claimed that, unlike Calmette's serum, it is efficacious in the case of a bite from any of the six varieties of snake mentioned above. Sir Lauder Brunton's method is well known. It consists of laying open the flesh in the region of the bite and applying liberally permanganate of potash. It has been claimed for this treatment that it can be applied instantaneously and on the spot, whereas, in the serum or anti-venene treatment, the victim frequently succumbs before he can reach the place where the treatment can be given. In the discussion that took place in Bombay on Sir Lauder Brunton's paper, a number of speakers, among whom were Major Lamb and Surgeon-General Benson, pointed out that while cases had been known where the lancet and the permanganate treatment had been effective, it could only be by chance that the permanganate could reach the seat of the poison, which might be placed deeply in the tissue at some distance from the puncture.

Practically, therefore, only two systems hold the field just now, namely, Major Lamb's polyvalent serum or anti-venene and Sir Lauder Brunton's lancet and permanganate of potash. With regard to the first, Surgeon-General Benson, in the proceedings under notice, says that stocks of anti-venene are kept in certain Hospitals and disp

BY THE WAY

MORE DAYLIGHT SAVING IN PRACTICE.

Nelson, British Columbia, which has saved one hour's daylight by adopting Mountain time in place of Pacific time, was not the first place to carry out the desirable a reform. At midnight on April 30 of last year, nearly two months before the change at Nelson, Fort William, Ontario, practically in the centre of the Central American standard time zone, after due discussion by the Town Council, altered the clocks to Eastern time, with the pleasant result that on May 1 it was quite light at 9 p.m. and a mid-summer artificial light was quite unnecessary until ten o'clock. In 1903, too, the whole of South Africa decided to use Natal time, and in the west of Cape Colony sunset has been retarded by more than an hour all the year round.

MR. C. B. FRY AND SUSSEX CRICKET.

Mr. C. B. Fry, whose retirement from Sussex county cricket is announced, was educated at Repton, where he was in the school eleven with the brothers Palairet. He got his "blue" at Oxford when a freshman, and forthwith justified his selection by making a century against Somerset. He subsequently became captain of the 'Varsity eleven, but found time also to achieve a First Class in the Indications. He succeeded the present Jam of Navanagar as captain of Sussex in 1904, having previously played in one season no fewer than eleven consecutive "century" innings for the county. Mr. Fry's retirement is necessitated by the work which he has undertaken in connexion with the training-ship "Mercury."

ST. FELIX AND FLITCHAM.

Flitcham, where King Edward has enriched the parish church with welcome gifts, has no associations of hoon, but was originally called Felixham, after the Burgundian missionary who gave his name to Felixstowe. The ancient Norman church, recently restored by the King, stands upon the site of the Saxon structure built by Bishop Felix. Flitcham was formerly an important ecclesiastical centre, and remains still exist of the Augustinian priory founded here about 1250.

PASSING OF A PURITAN LECTURESHIP.

By an Order in Council the lectureship attached to the parish church of Dedham—the capital of Constable's country" in Essex—will be merged in the benefices at the next vacancy, and the stipend applied to the payment of a curate. The Lectureship of Dedham, which dates from the days of Queen Elizabeth, was a Puritan foundation, and a coveted preferment held by such prominent divines as Rowland Rogers and Newcomen.

HOOPOES SEEN AT PENGE.

Mr. C. E. J. Hannett notes in the "Selborne Magazine" that a pair of hoopoes (Upupa epops) were observed flying around Penge Parish Church on Tuesday, January 26th. The sexton, who is reported to have seen the birds, threw a few crumbs upon the ground, and after he had gone the birds made a feast. The hoopoe—of which there are many known species—is very rarely seen in England at this time of the year, for the periodic visits of this handsome bird are—according to many authorities—timed to take place during the spring and autumn migration. But on more than one occasion hoopoes have been known to breed here, and there is no doubt that these birds would ultimately breed there every year if they were not interfered with.

"IN BROAD SCOTS"

A sermon in broad Scots was conducted by the Rev. D. Gibb Mitchell, of Cramond, in John-street United Free Church, Glasgow, recently. In his description of a Sacrament Sabbath of olden days he said: The elders raxed roun' the breid an' the wine. . . . When it was over the hoose skailed, an' they raised their sin road to hame an' ha'. There was a clearing o' their step-loads had been liftit an' hearts raised an' the ravelledness o'things evened oot. I believe that the sermon in question was preached on Saturday. Is the broad Scots not suitable for the pulpit?

"COLD."

Mr. Jerry Furniss tells, in the "Strand," of Cooper Cooper was so easily copied that many Coopers flooded the market, and the wary Surrey painter made a charge for giving his name to his own works. One dealer to whom he refused a grudge travelled down to Canterbury to see Cooper under his arm. He had just sold a picture but required a guarantee. "You refuse to oblige me?" said the dealer. "Certainly," replied Cooper, "but first pay my fee—fifty guineas—thanks. Now, sir, you go home and learn that for I never painted it."

THE KING AND THE SABBATH.

The Anglo people of Biarritz who have been expressing their disappointment that King Edward would not arrive in time at attend the races on Sunday appear to know little of his Majesty's views on the observance of the Sabbath, which were as pronounced in his very early manhood as they are to-day. Of a party on the East, nearly fifty years ago, Dean Stanley, the Prince's companion, records: "His Royal Highness had himself laid down a rule that there was to be no shooting to-day (Sunday); and though he was sorely tempted, as we passed flocks of cranes and geese seated on the bank in the most inviting grounds, he rigidly conformed to it. He sat alone on the deck with me, talking in the frankest manner, and made the most reasonable and proper remarks on the due observance of Sunday in England. The late Queen, in the matter of Sunday observance, was also very strict.

"EVAN JONES."

Dean Jones has no claims the use of either "Rev." or Mr.—the new President of the National Free Church Council, which meets at Swansea, is in his seventy-third year. He was a printer apprentice in Machynlleth for six years, and was barely "out of his time" when he became Editor of the Welsh "Punch," but left literature to return to the printing office. Preaching was followed by preaching, or rather they ran together for four years, during which time Evan Jones studied at Bala and conducted his business as well. For thirty years he had a pastoral charge at Carnarvon.

A MERICUS "NATIONAL EMBLEM."

The Golden-rod (Solidago virgaurea), which has been adopted as "America's national emblem," and was embroidered on Mrs. Taft's ball dress, is a familiar wayside flower found London during early autumn. It was a favourite remedy with old Gerarde. "A drug remarks, "at this "admirable plante" continues a foreign herb until discovered growing wild in London, after which it was neglected. He gravely moralises: "This verifith our English proverbe, Far fetch and deere bought is best for ladies, or rather for fantasticall physitions." The leaves of the gelden rod were formerly smoked as snuff.

LICENSING LAWS IN VICTORIA.

In Victoria the Licences Reduction Board has recently presented its report of two years' work. Over 200 hotels, the Australian "Review of Reviews" states, have been closed at a compensation cost to the Trade of nearly £100,000, the average amount being thus about £500. When it is remembered that at North Melbourne some years ago some forty-eight hotels were closed under the old Law with compensation averaging £1,000 per house it will be seen how the compensation funds were plundered under that system. The present fund is provided by a 3 per cent. levy on the amount of liquor sold. The amount of liquor sold by the houses lately closed is valued at £1,000 per week.

"PRECIOUS GIFTS."

Happy shall be his life on earth,
And, like a song, his days shall run.
To whom God gives the myrrh of mirth.
And frankincense of fun!

Frank Dempster Sherman in the "Munsey."

FROM LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE.

There has long been a legend that the progress of the Presidents of the United States has been "from log cabin to the White House," but a contributor to the Manchester Guardian" show that Presidents Taft excepted, this legend will not stand the test to shatter it. As a matter of fact, only two Presidents—Abraham Lincoln, and James Abraham Garfield—were born of poor parents. Of the other twenty-three, eleven were the sons of wealthy parents and the remainder were brought up in fairly comfortable, circumstances. Many future Presidents never attended College, two were educated at Harvard, but Yale has not yet given a President to the United State. Washington the first of the long line, was a man of good family.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COMING MODES.

If every woman could have been a Peeping Tom during the past month and found out the secrets which La Mode was hoarding up for the moment of revelation, there is little doubt, writes our Paris Lady Correspondent, that man would have compromised with their consciences as to the manner in which they might acquire advance knowledge. Every one has been watching, eager and argus-eyed, and whatever has issued from behind the closed doors of the couturiers had acquired an almost fictitious value during this Polar spell, when we have been clinging lovingly to our furs and heavy winter clothes and preparing for warm days with a touching confidence in the clerk of the weather.

THE COUTURIERES' SYSTEM OF FASHION.

The fact of the matter is that the Paris system of fashion, however complicated it may appear, is worked on broadly simple lines. The dress corporation act all together, and twice a year entirely new models are launched by them. The summer models are more or less ready in February, but are jealously guarded from the common gaze, and it is not till that month is nearly over that a few of the great secrets begin to be dispersed here and there. During February, to quote the "Figaro," "le metier de chroniques . . . devient terriblement difficile a exercer en ce temps d'indecision des couturieres et de la mode," and what little indications can be obtained are eagerly accepted.

A NEW SPRING OVERCOAT.

A delightful new spring overcoat for travelling or motoring has been made this week by a tailor here of a thick diagonal weed, in three stripes, one very light grey, one in a dark grey tone, and one in dark green, all the stripes taking a diagonal direction, like the web of the cloth. The coat was decidedly long, falling below the knees, but showing the hem of the walking skirt underneath, while the back was plain and loose fitting, and on the shoulders a touch of originality was supplied by a rounded hood, supplemented with half a dozen short tassels and as many dark green buttons. This could be raised and turned over the head in a shower, and provided very cosy protection in such a case, while the sleeves were half-cape and half-coat, and hung well over the arms, so that the mantle could quite well be added in cold weather over a tailor-made coat and skirt.

POINTS CONCERNING THE LATEST MODELS.

All the new spring costumes have long coats, many retaining the popular pointed side basque of the Directoire variety; all are fitted a little more closely in the back, and there is far less of the straight, square look of a few weeks ago, by which they gain enormously in beauty of line. Every woman is thanking the gods that the new toilettes are still braided lightly with soutache or with a wider galon, and perhaps one of the most cheering items of intelligence is that the snowy lawn frills in cuffs and collar, which lifted the plainest and most uninteresting of costumes from its state of Cinderelladom, are to be much worn. One of the most popular colours for the coming season bids fair to be brown in the pain d'epice shade, which is proving a serious rival to cannelle, in spite of the almost frenzied popularity of the latter. Serges show a stripe—albeit, a very small stripe—of this tone, and they are as much used by milliners as dressmakers.

ATTEMPT TO PROVE GRAVITATION.

A German Professor's Experiments.

"All scientific Germany is talking of the remarkable experiments of Professor Arthur Korn in the mysterious domain of gravitation," says a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." Of the score of physical reasons given for gravitation not one has passed beyond the domain of theory. It has fallen to Professor Korn to propound yet one more theory, and for the first time on record, to prove experimentally that his theory is right.

"Professor Korn has constructed a machine which shows even to the unscientific eye small bodies attracting one another in the same way and under the same laws as regards distances and speed as Newton's apple was attracted by the earth, and as all the heavenly bodies are attracted by one another. Probably till these experiments were made no human eye had seen a small body, without impulsion by any known force, being attracted by another small particle; and to the average man it seems incredible that a tiny globe should attract another tiny globe. Yet that is exactly what Professor Korn has accomplished in his attempt to prove his theory of gravitation.

"Professor Korn stated a priori with the assumption that gravitation is merely the result of the vibration of elastic bodies in an inelastic medium. This is a theory based on the fact that earth, sun, and stars, all being elastic matter, are surrounded by ether, which science assumes is inelastic and incompressible.

"Modern science has ascertained that all matter is in a state of eternal vibration. The vibration, according to the professor, is analogous to the vibration of a violin string. Of such complex character, assumed Korn, are the vibrations of all particles of matter, and it is these vibrations which lead respectively not only to the attractive force of gravitation, but also to the repulsive force which, in the case of the heavenly bodies, is observed at the same time.

"The machine constructed by the professor to produce such 'artificial gravitation' is extremely simple. A metallic globe, fitted with a window for observation of what is going on inside it, is united by tubes with a cylinder, one end of which is closed only by membrane. To this membrane is attached an elector-motor, which, by pushing and pulling the membrane alternately, makes rapid pulsations. The metal globe contains two air-filled indiarubber balls of different sizes. The larger one is fixed firmly to the inside wall of the globe. The smaller is free to move whither it likes. The whole apparatus is then filled with water, and the motor set to work.

"Each time the membrane is pressed in, the increased water-pressure causes the rubber balls to contract, and each time the membrane returns to its original position the relaxed pressure of the water causes the two balls to expand. The motor is set working so quickly that these pulsations become in conceivably rapid vibrations, and the contraction and expansion of the balls is invisible to the eye. As water is practically incompressible, Professor Korn thus obtains the conditions he needs he has two elastic bodies vibrating in an inelastic medium. Then the phenomenon looked for occurs. When the vibrations attain a certain speed the smaller ball, impelled by a mysterious force, begins slowly to move through the water to the larger ball, and gradually increases its speed, exactly as the apple observed by Newton increased its speed as it fell nearer and nearer to the ground.

"So far this was merely a puzzling phenomenon. But that it was gravitation, and no other force, which drew the balls together was soon proved. Measurements showed that the bigger ball attracted the smaller exactly in accordance with Newton's law, or in inverse ratio to the square of the distances between them. It became, therefore, possible to construct an exact working model of the solar system in water, in which the planets should all move in their appointed paths without any visible support, or externally applied power."

According to the Bengal Budget, the cost of repressing anarchy in Bengal during the past year, by legal processes, has been nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. At least this is the amount by which the Revised Estimates, under the head, "Courts of Law," exceeded the Budget Estimate, and it was almost entirely due to law charges in connection with the outbreak of anarchism and crime. There was also a large increase in Police charges and a small increase under Jails due to the same causes.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore its every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifulfer as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A GREAT INVENTOR.

Mr. George Westinghouse, the American inventor of the Westinghouse vacuum brake, whose son was married in England last week, is undoubtedly one of the greatest living inventors, and he has over three hundred patents standing to his credit. As is the way with most pioneers, Mr. Westinghouse was laughed at by all his friends when he first told them about his wonderful brake. He went to Commodore Vanderbilt, the greatest railway magnate of his day, and explained his invention to him. But Vanderbilt was not to be persuaded to believe in it. "What," he said, "do you mean to tell me you can stop a train by wind?" "Yes," was the reply, "I can." Commodore Vanderbilt shook his head. "Go away!" he said, "I've no time to waste on fools." George Westinghouse went away, but he determined to try his invention elsewhere, with what ultimate success all the world knows to-day. Although he is over sixty, Mr. Westinghouse is still planning new inventions, and his interest in everything connected with railways remains as keen as ever.

A HOME ON WHEELS.

Mr. Westinghouse possesses a wonderful private carriage in which he travels about from place to place supervising the work of his thousands of employees. This car is of palatial proportions and is furnished in the most costly manner, with every requisite for the hard-worked business man. Mr. Westinghouse spends so many hours in this car that it has come to be known as his "home on wheels."

DR. AKED.

The announcement that Dr. Aked is shortly to visit England will create something of a stir among English Nonconformists, especially those of Liverpool, where as pastor of Pembroke chapel, he was such a force in the religious life of the city. Like many other famous preachers, Dr. Aked was not intended for the ministry. The first few years of his early life were spent as auctioneer to the Sheriff of Derbyshire. His work lay much among the very poor, and what he saw and experienced then was no doubt what gave him the deep sympathy with the poor and distressed which has marked his work since. Abandoning this position, young Aked decided to emigrate to New Zealand. With this object in view he called upon the minister of whose church he was a member, to ask him for letters of introduction. The result was that instead of emigrating Charles Aked acting upon his pastor's advice, went back to Nottingham and entered the University College there to qualify himself for the ministry. His call to the pulpit of Pembroke chapel was a last attempt to revive the fortunes of a moribund church, the congregation of which had, since the death of the Rev. Mr. Birrell, its first pastor, and father of Mr. Augustine Birrell, fallen to a sorry handful.

LADY CONSTANCE STEWART RICHARDSON.

The dancing performances which Lady Constance Stewart Richardson has been giving at a New York restaurant, in aid of a "Milk Fund for Poor Children," are by no means the first of that enterprising lady's exploits which have amazed a public greedy for sensation. It is a far cry from "Greek dances" and classic poses to the "scores" made by Lady Constance in Central Africa and in some of her "big game" sporting excursions, or her ranch rides in the prairies of Texas. She has won likewise laurels in aquatics, being one of the most active members of the celebrated "Bath Club," where smart London takes its swimming exercises before a privileged circle of spectators. She is also one of the "habitues" of Prince's Skating Rink, so may claim to be a woman of all-round acquirements.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD AND THE PIRATE.

It was a happy inspiration on the part of the authorities of the Garden City to select Mr. Rider Haggard to deliver this year's "Arbor Day" lecture, for besides being a great novelist, Mr. Haggard is also a great farmer, and is probably one of the finest agricultural experts in the country. Mr. Haggard's first great success was "She," to which is attached an amusing story. Hearing that a ballet based on the book was to be produced in Hungary, Mr. Haggard naturally enough wrote to the manager requesting programmes, photographs, etc. The manager in reply was shocked at the receipt of Mr. Haggard's letter, for he, in common with many other citizens of the dual empire, had for months believed that the author of "She" was dead. Indeed, according to the manager, long obituary notices had appeared in the most important papers. Mr. Haggard wrote again that if the obituary notices were in any more translatable language than Magyar, he would be glad to see a few of them; and at the same time he begged that a paragraph might be circulated amongst the newspapers to the effect that he was very much alive. A few months afterwards the manager reported that no newspaper would insert the paragraphs; that they declined to credit his statement, and that they looked upon the request as a clever but unscrupulous attempt to obtain a free advertisement for the ballet.

A VETERAN OF THE STAGE.

One of the most remarkable of living actors is Mr. Hermann Vezin, who celebrated his eightieth birthday the other day. Born in Philadelphia in 1829, Mr. Vezin is descended from an old Huguenot family, and his father was connected by marriage with Rouget de Lisle, the author of the world-famous "Marsellaise." Coming to this country when quite a young man, Mr. Vezin made his first appearance on the English stage at York in 1851, but previous to that he had "walked on" at a theatre in Berlin. It is as a Shakespearean actor that Mr. Vezin has been most famous, and many years ago he played Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre in place of Sir Henry Irving, who was obliged to remain out of the cast owing to the fact that he had lost his voice. Sir Henry presented his understudy with a handsome diamond ring on this occasion, and Mr. Vezin responded by giving the great tragedian one of Garrick's shoes which he had had from Mrs. Charles Kean. In spite of his great age Mr. Vezin is still extremely active (he attributes his good health, by the way, to his love of cycling and his adherence to the simple life), and it is interesting to note that Mr. Tree has offered him an engagement in his forthcoming revival of the School for Scandal at His Majesty's.

MR. FROHMAN'S MOTTO.

To the enterprise of Mr. Charles Frohman there seems to be no limit. Starting life with a troupe of minstrels in Ohio, he in time launched out on his own account, and gradually became the proprietor of about a dozen provincial companies. His great change came when he secured the Empire Theatre, New York, for a mere song. People predicted all manner of evil things for the young countryman, and many ridiculed and parodied the phrase with which he was bold enough to advertise his first production—Mr. Frohman presents. Time came, however, when the scoffers became imitators, and to-day not only managers but tradesmen have adopted the words. In the States Mr. Frohman is tremendously popular. The public have reason to be grateful to him for the many innovations he has made for their comfort; actors and actresses by reasons of his excellent motto: "Where there is talent there is money."

A CONTRETEMPS.

Mr. Charles Frohman once organised a company of coloured artists to play "Othello," of which he tells a good story. In the scene between the Moor and Desdemona, wherein Othello demands the handkerchief, the actor, who was playing the title role, confused vociferousness with impressiveness. "Desdemona," he cried, "give me dat han'kerchief." But the doomed lady only babbled of Cassio, and her liege shouted again, "I ask you fo' de second time to git me dat han'kerchief. Still the fair one parried the issue with talk of Cassio, and the lordly Othello, now thoroughly incensed, bellowed, "Woman, for de third an' las' time I tell you to feth me dat han' kerchief Away!" As he was just about to open his mouth again, a big leather-lunged patron in the top gallery shouted down at him, "Fo' heaven's sake, nigger, why doan yo' wipe yo' nose on yo' sleeve an' let de show go on!"

Mr. Arnold Forster's posthumous book, bearing with Messrs. Smith, Elder, is entitled "Military Needs and Military Policy." In it gives his views on our military needs, and thinks that the Territorials as they are do not meet those needs. The book is to have a preface by Earl Roberts.

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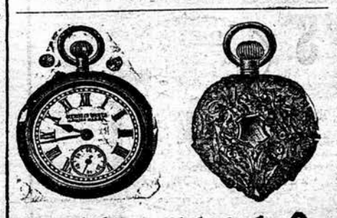

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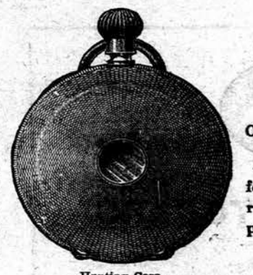

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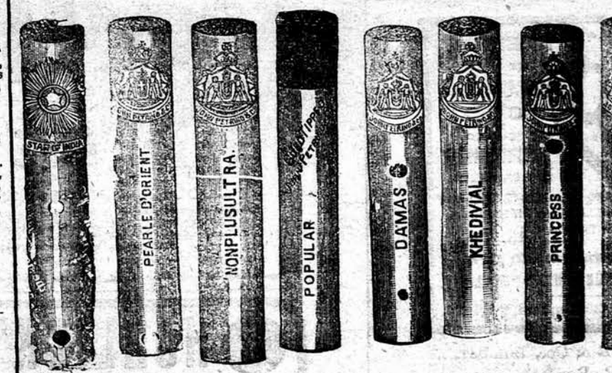

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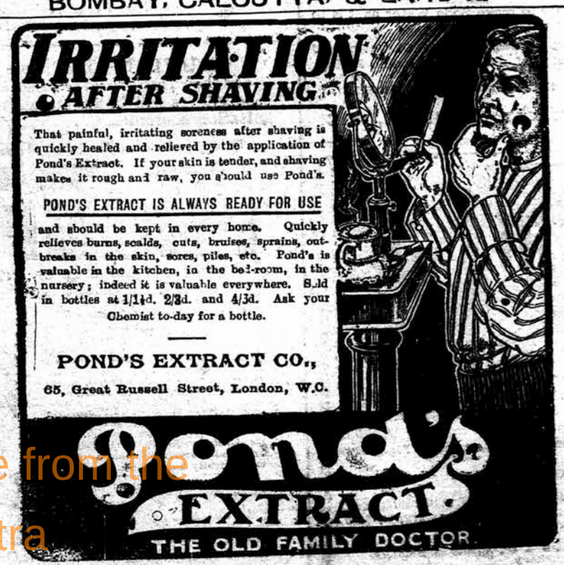

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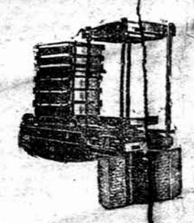

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